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Established 1887

Life Magazine Is Dead at 36

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Life magazine, the pioneer in photojournalism in the United States, will cease publication at the end of this year, it was announced today.

The issue dated Dec. 29 will be the last of the weekly founded by Henry Luce 36 years ago. "Continuing losses" were cited as the reason for the closure, which had been speculated about for several years. "The patient has been very sick," said one staff member upon hearing the news.

Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief of Time Inc., and Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the board, announced the suspension of publication, saying that Life ran up a very substantial deficit in 1971 and 1972, and smaller deficits in 1970 and 1971.

"As our projections for 1973 took shape, however, it showed a resumption of heavy losses and the indications for 1974 were even more unfavorable," their announcement said.

The news was given to grim staff members in the magazine's offices on an 11 a.m. meeting in the eighth floor of the Time-Life Building.

One writer, Tommy Thompson, who has been in the staff for 12 years, said that apart from economic problems, the magazine had difficulty with its audience.

"Americans seem to prefer Playboy and Penthouse to this great magazine," Mr. Thompson said, adding, "It is enormously sad. We were the last dinosaur."

Life was the second large photojournalism magazine to disappear in two years. Look, its chief competitor, went under in 1971, also a victim of economic difficulties.

Two other large format weeklies, the Saturday Evening Post and Colliers, succumbed some years earlier.

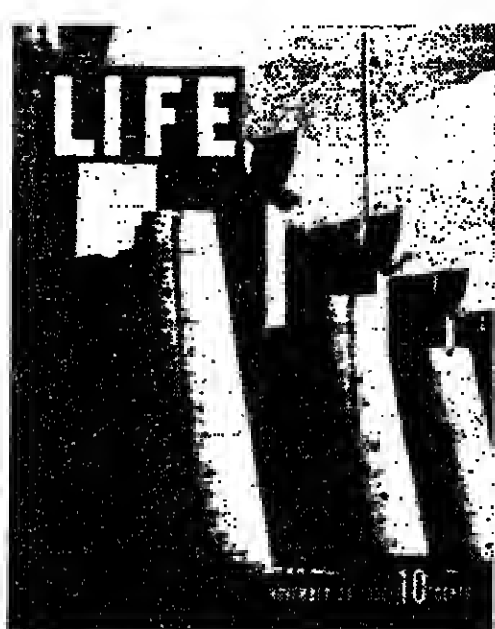
The staff members, on emerging from the meeting, were handed a memorandum saying that the organization will make every effort to employ as many Life staff members as possible within Time Inc. and to help others find jobs elsewhere.

The magazine said that every employee will be kept on the payroll through the end of the year. Employees will receive severance amounting to three weeks' pay for each year they have been with the company.

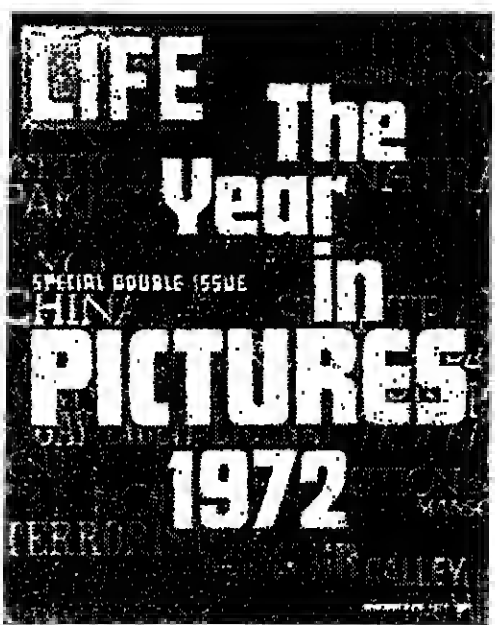
The immediate Life staff numbers 320 people, with approximately 350 more elsewhere in Time Inc. employed in publishing Life.

The suspension statement said that Time-Life buildings in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Tokyo and other cities will retain their names, as would other Time-Life enterprises.

Life subscribers were assured full value for the unexpired portion of their subscriptions. They will be offered a choice of Time, Sports Illustrated, Time-Life Books, other Time Inc. products and some other magazine.



1936—Cover of first issue of Life.



1972—The magazine's final cover.

A \$7-million reserve has been established by Time Inc. to cover the cost of Life's suspension. In the past two years, Life reduced its circulation from 3.5 million copies to 5.5 million and increased the newsstand price to 50 cents. Increased postal rates were a particular burden to the magazine, chiefly because of its large page size.

Lebanese Units Fight Guerrillas

5 Reported Killed
Near Israeli Line

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Lebanese Army clashed with Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon today after the guerrillas evidently refused to leave areas near the Israeli frontier. The scale of the fighting was disputed by the combatants.

The semi-official Egyptian Middle East News Agency distributed a report here quoting a Palestinian Liberation Organization spokesman in Beirut who described a major Lebanese assault on Palestinian bases in at least three places in the region from which the guerrillas had reportedly been barred by the army after an Israeli incursion into Lebanon Sept. 16.

A spokesman for al-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, asserted, however, that the positions the army attacked were supposed to be manned by guerrillas under an agreement reached after the Israeli incursion.

A few hours before the fighting the commandos had said they were braced for a major Israeli incursion.

A Lebanese communiqué issued in Beirut said only that "armed elements" fired on a Lebanese patrol, killing a soldier and wounding three. "Military measures" were taken against the attackers, the statement added.

A guerrilla statement later said four guerrillas were killed by Lebanese artillery shelling and several were wounded.

Guerrilla leaders met with Premier Saeb Salam to discuss the situation and decided to continue the talks tomorrow, the statement said.

The situation in south Lebanon tonight was described by a guerrilla spokesman as "quiet but tense."

By both accounts, today's encounter was the most serious incident between the Lebanese and Palestinian forces since the army set up roadblocks across southern Lebanon to keep armed guerrillas out of the area in an apparent bid to avoid Israeli retaliation.

The otherwise conflicting announcements also indicate that a sizable guerrilla force did in fact attempt to re-establish itself in the border area, despite the Lebanese orders and a pledge by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in September that the guerrillas would remove all "pretexts" for Israeli border action.

But it was unclear if the move signaled a major Palestinian probe of Lebanese intentions or was merely an isolated incident sparked by one of the Palestinian splinter groups that have refused to agree to Mr. Arafat's pledge.

The Palestinian general command spokesman, quoted by the Middle East News Agency, said the attacks began at eight this morning on Palestinian positions in the Jibal al-Terra and the Rashtia districts and continued into the afternoon.



BELFAST BARGAINS—While partner keeps watchful eye for snipers, British soldier takes few minutes off from patrol duty to view Christmas goods in store window. But death toll rose as murder squads claimed their 108th victim this year. Story Page 4.

Bid to Ulster Protestants

Irish Vote End of Church-State Tie

By Alvin Shuster

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—Irish voters have decided overwhelmingly to abolish the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens.

The results, announced tonight, of yesterday's referendum were immediately hailed by Premier Jack Lynch and other officials as an important symbol of the desire for reconciliation with the Protestant majority of Northern Ireland.

The repeated provision has often been cited by Protestants in the British province as one reason why they fear reunification with this independent republic, which is 95 percent Catholic.

The immediate practical effect of the voters' decision to end the church's favored status was expected to be virtually nil. But it was generally regarded as a significant step toward social changes and the evolution of a more secular state.

Contraceptives Next

Officials were talking privately today of moving, perhaps within the next two or three years, toward lifting the legal ban against contraceptives. But they acknowledged that any attempt to remove the constitutional prohibition against divorce would remain many years away.

The decisive vote shows that there is a growing disposition for change among the people in this part of Ireland, said Mr. Lynch. "The results will strengthen the hand of all in North and South, who are working for peace and reconciliation among all the people of Ireland."

By deciding to put the repeal to the voters, Mr. Lynch was attempting to demonstrate to Ulster's Protestants that a united Ireland would not simply be an enlarged version of what they have always viewed as a republic dominated by the Catholic Church. Of Ulster's 1.5 million people, about two-thirds are Protestant.

While pleased with the margin of victory, Mr. Lynch and his ministers were disappointed by the low turnout. Only about 50 percent of the 1.7 million eligible to vote in this country of three million went to the polls on the issue of the church and on lowering the voting age from 21 to 18.

55: 45: Yes

The results, counted throughout the republic today, showed that about 55 percent voted yes on both constitutional amendments.

Officials expressed some concern that the low turnout might be interpreted in the North as lack of enthusiasm to make decisions on the church's status. But they attributed the apathy largely to the lack of controversy surrounding the question, noting that all three political parties supported the changes in the 25-year-old constitution.

Although the Catholic hierarchy as a whole declined to take a stand, William Cardinal Conway, the primate of both parts of Ireland, said more than three years ago that he would not oppose repeal of the special-status clause. The provision was viewed by many as meaningless because it had no bearing on other Church-influenced features of the society, such as censorship of books and films, contraception and the ban on adoption by partners in a mixed marriage.

Underlying the lack of widespread opposition within the church was the confidence that the teachings and spirit of Catholicism are so deeply entrenched in the minds of so many that the provision served little purpose. Members of parliament are well aware of the religious convictions of their voters.

Many felt that the goal of

unity would be better served by a gesture of constitutional change.

The abolished provision said, "The state recognizes the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens."

The vocal opposition was limited to a few arch-conservatives, such as Dr. Cornelius Lucey, the bishop of Cork and Ross, and a small group led by Desmond Brogherry, an accountant with 17 children. Sitting dejectedly in a building where the votes were being counted, Mr. Brogherry said today that he was convinced the change represented "the thin edge of the wedge leading to divorce, contraception and abortion."

Acted for Ideological Reasons

Four Jews, 20 Arabs Arrested By Israel in Espionage Plot

By Harry Timbom

JERUSALEM, Dec. 8 (AP)—Israelis were jolted today by revelations that four young Jews were suspected of joining with 20 alleged Arab agents to plot espionage forays against the Jewish state.

While there have been instances in the past in which individual Jews had spied on Israel, usually for monetary reasons, this was believed to be the first time Jews had joined with Arabs in plotting anti-Israel actions.

What's more, the latest Jewish suspects apparently did it for ideological reasons, not for money. They were described as extreme leftists of a Marxist bent.

Israel security officials disclosed the arrests and the identities of some of the suspects last night following a four-month investigation. More arrests, according to various sources, were expected.

For Syrian Intelligence

The 24 suspects reportedly were working for Syrian intelligence, and also for the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Syria. Discovery of the alleged Arab-Jewish underground ring came at a time of extreme tension between Syria and Israel.

In the past month, some of the heaviest fighting since the 1970 Middle East cease-fire erupted between Israel and Syrian armored, artillery and air forces along the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

According to authorities, the Jewish members of the alleged ring were:

Not Extreme Enough

Officials of Syrian intelligence claimed that the suspects had been in the groups some time ago. It wasn't extreme enough for the suspects, they said.

Deepening the shock for Israelis of finding Jews taking part in an alleged Arab spy ring was the revelation that the suspects as well as Mr. Arafat were products of Israeli kibbutz upbringing.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

● Elisha Ahar, 26, who was born at Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, "the Garden of Samuel," and a student for the last five years at Haifa University.

● Dr. Yehor, 23, a former Israeli Army paratrooper and a teacher at Kfar Saba. Mr. Yehor, holder of a master's degree in mathematics, reportedly had studied in the United States for seven years.

● David Cohen, 26, a Tel Aviv hotel clerk, who was said to have a lengthy police record.

● David Cohen, 26, also a hotel clerk, who was born in Galilee and now lives in Bat-Yam.

Two or more of the Jewish suspects were said to be or to have been members of Matzpen, a tiny political group at the extreme left which believes that the Arab-Israeli conflict can only be solved through a social revolution in the Middle East and the abolition of the "imperialistic colonialistic" Israel as a separate state.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Peace Talk Sessions Continued

Pompidou Gets
Kissinger Visit

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho met today for the fifth time this week, and tonight it was announced they would meet again tomorrow afternoon.

Neither side had any comment on how close they were to agreement after nearly 20 hours of talks this week. But French sources indicated after Mr. Kissinger's meetings today and yesterday with French officials that there still remained details to be worked out between the two sides.

Before meeting Mr. Tho this afternoon, Mr. Kissinger called on President Georges Pompidou for 35 minutes. For what was described as a meeting of courtesy and information. "The French refused to elaborate on what was said today, but they said that an agreement appeared to be 'close but not imminent.'"

By immediate they appeared to mean something that could have been announced today or tomorrow.

Prior to scheduling the meeting with Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Kissinger had tentatively agreed to meet newsmen, presumably to shed some light on how things had progressed since he declared "peace is at hand" on Oct. 26. When the Pompidou meeting was scheduled, the press meeting was cancelled.

After Mr. Kissinger made a protocol visit to Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday, French sources said that the two sides were now working on "technical details" rather than matters of principle.

Salon Clarification

This would appear to indicate, as has been reported, that there has been some agreement on North Vietnamese proposals in South Vietnam, and what remains were the details of how to withdraw or regroup them.

In an interview today in Saigon, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam explained what has passed these final negotiations to drag on.

"We [Hanoi] tried to persuade the [Nixon] administration to agree the Communists, and bring more concessions out of them," he said.

"We [Hanoi] are going to succeed. We will see, we will see."

Mr. Lam continued that "as it stands, it is the end. The Communists will pretend that the North Vietnamese troops are Viet Cong, and they will be standing behind us, over our shoulders, and it would amount to delivering 17 million people over to Communism."

Mr. Lam said that Saigon's point of view had been explained in Washington last week by Henry Kissinger, and that Mr. Nixon "was quite sympathetic to our point of view."

Realistic View

The "realistic view" which does not participate in the private talks, continued to take a pessimistic view of things, which could mean either that no progress is being made or that Hanoi is making concessions that the U.S. does not approve of.

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3,000 Feet Above Ethiopia 5 Male, 2 Female Skyjackers Slain in Gun Duel on Jetliner

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 8 (AP)—Seven skyjackers were slain today in a gun battle with six security men aboard an Ethiopian Airlines jetliner as it plummeted earthward, a hole torn in its side and one of its engines knocked out by a hijacker's grenade.

It was the highest death toll recorded in a hijacking.

Six of the pirates—described as "in their 30s and appearing to be Ethiopians"—died instantly when shot during the duel. One of the hijackers, a woman, was shot during the duel. One of the hijackers, a woman, was shot during the duel.

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Prof. Roderick Hillsinger, who tossed away grenade.

Apollo Continues in 'Super' Fashion

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 8 (AP)—Apollo-17's astronauts performed a two-second rocket firing today to place them precisely on target for arrival in moon orbit. Mission control said that the command ship, America, continues to operate in a "super" fashion.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Comdr. Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. Schmitt, well-rested after a solid night's sleep, ignited the engine of their command ship in a brief burst that took the craft off of a collision course with the moon.

Several hours later Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt boarded their lunar craft, Challenger, and found it ready to land in a moon valley Monday.

"It looks clean. Everything is fine looking," Mr. Schmitt reported after the two had checked the craft for more than an hour.

However, Capt. Cernan reported that a spring latch around a ring which holds the two craft together had not worked properly.

Mission control instructed him not to tamper with the latch in case it worsened the situation. Engineers in Houston, meanwhile, studied similar equipment to determine the best course of action.

The latch is one of 12 and only three are needed to secure the ships.

Mission control, warning Capt. Cernan "No experimentation, please," said any tampering could possibly cause the latch to jam, closed, raising problems when the two spacecraft try to separate in lunar orbit.

At this stage, the problem was not regarded as serious.

Leaving Comdr. Evans alone in

the command vehicle, they had carried with them film magazines, tools and other items they'll use on the lunar surface. They also checked the moon machine's electrical, communications and other systems and found nothing amiss.

"Oh, there we go," said Comdr. Evans, the command ship systems expert who monitored the rocket firing. He laughed happily as the burn went as planned.

"Burn is on time and we got shut down," said Capt. Cernan.

The rocket firing was controlled by the on-board computer with Comdr. Evans standing by in case the instrument failed.

The rocket firing removed one of the continuing effects of the delayed launch of Apollo-17.

America's last Apollo was launched two hours and 46 minutes late early yesterday morning. To make up for the lost time, mission control had the astronauts rocket out of earth orbit at a higher speed than usual, using a more powerful thrust of the craft's engine.

That firing, however, was slightly off course and aimed Apollo-17 directly at the moon. The course correction firing today was to solve that problem and place the craft on an accurate path toward lunar orbit.

Apollo-17 was 147,000 miles from earth—15,000 miles beyond the halfway mark from earth to moon—when the rocket firing was performed. The brief burst increased the speed of the spacecraft by seven miles to 2,766 miles per hour, but the continued pull of earth's gravity slowed the craft again.

The moonship will continue to lose speed until it comes into the gravitational attraction of the moon.

The astronauts awoke from what each said was a good night's rest.

Capt. Cernan asked about the condition of the spacecraft, monitored through the night by mission control.

"You guys look super," the control center replied.

"That's a nice way to wake up," the mission commander replied.

Many felt that the goal of

Soviet Press Hails Apollo

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The Soviet press today paid tribute to the "three very brave men" on board Apollo-17 and wished their mission success.

In a detailed report on the program ahead for the Apollo astronauts, the Communist Youth League newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said that it was "extraordinarily complex and packed with experiments, not to mention the fact that it includes a record length of time on the moon."

"Three of the earth's very brave men are flying to the moon. May success be theirs on this difficult road," it added.

The Communist party daily, Pravda, ended its report on a similar note, with the words: "We wish them success."

UNITED PRESS

As Observers for Washington

U.S. Puts 100 Officials on Alert For Vietnam Cease-Fire Duty

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The State Department has quietly alerted 100 Foreign Service officers to prepare for immediate transfer to South Vietnam once a cease-fire is declared to check on how the truce is being observed, department officials said yesterday.

The pending dispatch of the

25 Seized in U.S. In Crackdown on Organized Crime

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The second sweep in a crackdown on organized crime here in two months was disclosed yesterday when 25 persons with alleged Mafia links were indicted for crimes ranging from drug smuggling and dealing in counterfeit dollars to attempted murder.

The announcement of the indictments by New York district attorney Frank Hogan was the climax of yearlong investigations in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Japan and Canada, as well as in the United States.

Two of the indictments charged eight of the defendants with conspiracy to smuggle about 17 pounds of cocaine from Chile to the United States in 1972.

Fifteen pounds were to be paid for at \$4,000 a pound and \$100,000 in counterfeit money was to be paid for the rest, Mr. Hogan said. In two other indictments, six persons were charged with conspiring to buy counterfeit \$50 and \$100 bills amounting to \$600,000 to sell to Japanese buyers.

The attempted murder charge—against four of the accused—arose out of an attack on a messenger carrying receipts for airline tickets.

Thieu to Address Parliament, May Ask for Greater Powers

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu is to address a joint session of the National Assembly next Tuesday and is expected to request that his authority to rule South Vietnam by decree be extended both in time and in scope.

Vietnamese and Western sources said today that Mr. Thieu, who has not addressed an assembly session in two years, is expected to allude to the progress of the Paris peace talks, but that it is unlikely that he will reveal any details or present any new issues.

His main purpose, these sources said, will be to attempt to convince the legislators that they should extend and perhaps expand his authority to rule by fiat.

Special Process

Last June, after an extensive legislative squabble, the assembly gave Mr. Thieu the right to rule outside the legislative process for six months on matters of security and economics. The bill was approved by the Senate only when Mr. Thieu's supporters staged a session of questionable legality to push it through.

That authorization expires Dec. 28. Mr. Thieu said publicly in September that he would not ask to have it renewed, but that was before there was any immediate prospect of a cease-fire or total U.S. withdrawal.

Diplomatic sources said it is also possible that Mr. Thieu will ask that the decree powers be broadened to give him a free hand in what one analyst called "matters of war and peace" as well as other military and economic matters.

Mr. Thieu has used the authority he gained last June to levy new taxes, restrict the press, clamp down on political opposition, and expand the draft.

Vietnamese legislative sources said that it is likely that the president will get whatever he asks for next week. The one man who was most effective in delaying the original bill, Senate President Nguyen Van Huynh, is on record as supporting Mr. Thieu in the current situation and, as one member of the lower house said tonight, "This isn't the time for democracy."



AND ONCE AGAIN—Henry Kissinger is seen welcoming Le Duc Tho to another round of peace talks on Friday in Paris suburb. Another meeting was slated for Saturday.

Kissinger, Tho Set Another Session

(Continued from Page 1)

Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegation leader, denied that "only details" remained, and said that the United States was challenging the "principle" of the draft accord announced Oct. 26.

Mrs. Binh admitted that there was a "divergence of interpretation" over the release of Communist prisoners held in South Vietnam. "There is no reason that we should free American prisoners while our prisoners remain in jail," she said.

Today's session was held for the second time at the Neully home of an American jeweler, Armand Clerc, where they were held two days ago. Mr. Clerc, who has predicted that the agreement would be concluded in his house, has already ordered a plaque to be prepared. Today's meeting broke up tonight with smiles, handshakes and waving by the two sides.

Tomorrow's meeting will shift back to the North Vietnamese-chosen site in suburban Giff-sur-Yvette. Like today's session, it will begin at 3 p.m., presumably to allow a morning for reporting and consulting.

Prior to today's meeting, Mr. Kissinger went to the Elysee Palace to see first Pierre Juillet, Mr. Pompidou's adviser for domestic affairs, whom Mr. Kissinger has met on several occasions both here and in the United States.

After a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Juillet, he met with Mr. Pompidou. Elysee sources said he had asked to see both men, and that Vietnam had been a subject of the conversation.

As with his meeting with Mr. Schumann yesterday, the sources indicated that Mr. Kissinger had not asked France to play any special role, but simply made a courtesy and information call.

Meanwhile, William J. Porter, U.S. ambassador to the regular peace talks here, who skipped the weekly session yesterday because of its obvious irrelevance, re-

covered enough from what was described yesterday as layngitis to fly to Brussels today to report to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in Brussels for the NATO meeting.

Canadian External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp, also at

NATO, was asked about the Canadian rule on the Vietnam control commission after a cease-fire, and said after seeing Mr. Rogers, that it was his "understanding that they have not yet agreed on a protocol on the supervisory commission."

Viet Cong Calls for New Effort As Attacks Are Stepped Up

SAIGON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Viet Cong called on its followers today to prepare for a military and political uprising and the Saigon command reported a third straight day of stepped-up enemy attacks across South Vietnam.

American B-52 bombers again pounded the Demilitarized Zone area with heavy concentrations of bombs.

A Viet Cong broadcast stressed a need for "rapid construction and development of the revolutionary armed and political forces" in the face of a situation that "is changing rapidly."

The aim of this development, it said, is to force the United States to sign a peace agreement and to build "a strong revolutionary administration" for post-war times.

Claiming that the Viet Cong controlled millions of people, the broadcast exhorted them to "maintain a defense, consolidate and constantly expand" the "liberated" areas under their control.

The Saigon government has lost control over large land areas during the enemy offensive, now in its ninth month, but it still controls the vast majority of the people.

A South Vietnamese communiqué reported 82 enemy attacks—all but a dozen of them shelling—in the 24 hours ended at dawn today. This maintained a level that rose sharply Monday after more than a week of the lightest enemy action in months. Scattered shelling inflicted about 40 casualties, most of them civilians, the Saigon command said.

The South Vietnamese claimed to have killed 34 enemy troops in skirmishes across the country at a cost of 16 government troops killed and 61 wounded.

In the air war, B-52 bombers hit reported truck parks just above the Demilitarized Zone and for the second straight day dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs between noon yesterday and noon today in and around the western border zone dividing North and South Vietnam.

Twenty-seven B-52 missions as many as three giant bombers each hit at mountain passes in North Vietnam's southern panhandle, supply routes along the southern coast and supply and troop concentrations in the DMZ and South Vietnam's northern-most province.

U.S. tactical fighter-bombers flew 40 strikes against North Vietnam in the 24 hours ended at 5 p.m. yesterday and 300 against targets in the South in the reporting day ended at 5 p.m. today.

South Vietnam's Air Force reported 177 sorties. Fresh details on Wednesday's rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut Air Base came from a military source who reported six North Vietnamese companies numbering about 145 men launched the shelling from seven miles north of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese claim to have killed 54 of the attacking force and taken two prisoners. The shelling killed nine persons and wounded 54.

Small-arm fire downed a U.S. Army light observation helicopter Thursday 12 miles southwest of Saigon and a crew member was wounded, the U.S. command said.

In Cambodia, government reinforcements smashed through a ring of enemy troops around the garrison of Trapeang Kraleng, 37 miles southwest of Phnom Penh Friday and lifted a day-old siege on two trapped battalions.

Field reports said fighting for the control of Highway 4, one of Cambodia's most vital arteries, continued, however, with the enemy taking over a 1.2-mile stretch and a small village just east of Trapeang Kraleng.

The reports said Viet Cong and Cambodian rebels also isolated a battalion guarding an international hydroelectric and agricultural project several miles away at Prek Truk. According to the reports, the air force was supplying project defenders by helicopter and there was no immediate danger to the small group of Australian, Israeli and Japanese construction advisers.

Explosion Hurts Palestinian in His Paris Apartment

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Paris representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mahmoud Hamrahi, 33, was gravely injured in an explosion which wrecked his apartment today.

He was too seriously injured to be questioned immediately by police, but doctors said his life was not endangered.

Explosives experts were combing through the wreckage of the apartment, where the explosion was followed by a fire, in an effort to learn the cause of the blast.

Mr. Hamrahi's French wife left home about 8:30 a.m. and the blast occurred 15 minutes later. The postman had not called in the interval so a letter-bomb appeared unlikely, though police theorized that a package may have been hand-delivered.

Mr. Hamrahi worked in the offices of the Arab League here and was described by Arab sources as a propagandist who wrote tracts and pamphlets rather than an "activist" PLO member. Police were however also investigating the possibility he was fabricating an explosive charge when it misfired.

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Brussels Meeting Ends

NATO in Drive to End Cold War

By John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The 15 NATO foreign ministers ended their winter meeting today, looking ahead to 1973 as the year that is likely to see a massive new international movement toward ending the cold war.

Implicit in the final communiqué was a sense of realization that one phase of the three-year-old détente structure being erected in Europe has been completed and that another is now beginning.

In particular, two projects will be on the minds of ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the member states: a conference on European security and cooperation and negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions.

The expectation now is that 1973 will see both of these long-discussed "ideas" translated into reality. In his closing press conference, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns sketched a tentative timetable that envisioned convening of the security conference next summer and the start of force-reduction negotiations in September or October.

At the moment, however, both initiatives are still in their preparatory phases. Because of this, the meeting here had a more concerned mainly with the peace that the alliance will seek from these ventures and the strategy it will use in pursuing them.

Before dealing with these points, the communiqué first paid homage to the fact that West and East Germany will sign a treaty on Dec. 21 ending their long post-war rivalry and establishing formal relations with each other.

Although the communiqué did not say so specifically, it will be the symbolic act that closes the earlier phase of détente activity centered around Germany.

As the result of Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of seeking a reconciliation with Communist Eastern Europe, Bonn has completed treaties of understanding with the Soviet Union and Poland. There has also been a four-power agreement on Berlin, and the two Germanys have signed the basic treaty of friendship.

This establishment of a new relationship between West Germany and the Communist bloc was the necessary condition for movement from pursuing détente on a country-to-country basis to the multinational approach envisioned in a security conference and force-reduction talks.

Referring to the preparatory talks on the security conference now under way in Helsinki, the communiqué said, "There should be agreement at these talks on the arrangements and guidelines necessary to enable such a conference to produce constructive and specific results."

In elaborating on Western goals at the security conference, the communiqué said the ministers "attach particular importance to free movement of people, ideas and information."

U.S. Aides
This was a reference to one of the ideas that the United States has been urging the alliance to pursue as its main objective in the conference. The aim, according to U.S. sources, is not only to allow greater access to Eastern Europe from the West but also to win a wider measure of individual freedom for citizens of the Communist countries.

This is also one of the proposals that is expected to encounter the greatest resistance from the Soviet Union and its allies. Despite the inclusion in the communiqué of the language favored by the United States, there are signs that some NATO members are fearful about pressing for citizens of the Communist countries too far on this point.

Some, particularly France and West Germany, have talked about diluting the West's proposals to more limited demands for "increased cultural exchange." Asked whether differences such as this might impair Western solidarity in the Helsinki talks, Mr. Luns replied that there is "a consensus on main principles." However, he also conceded that some differences do exist and left unanswered the question of how far the alliance countries will eventually go in their attempts to influence the security conference agenda.

Separate Talks
Mr. Luns also said that despite the decision to keep the security conference and force-reduction talks separate, the NATO members were all agreed that the agenda for the conference should include some military aspects. He identified these as a general statement of principles on force reduction and so-called "confidence-building measures." The exchanges of information on troop movements.

The emphasis on this was seen as an attempt to assuage the anxieties of those countries that will be left outside the main framework of force-reduction talks. There has been a general understanding that the actual negotiating will be done by those countries within NATO and the Warsaw Pact that have forces committed in Central Europe.

Turning to the question of force reduction, Mr. Luns said the NATO countries now have "good reasons" to expect that the Soviet Union and its allies will accept the West's invitation to begin preparatory talks. This preparatory phase is tentatively slated to begin at the end of January. Although a definite site has not yet been settled upon, most NATO sources now think it will be Geneva.

Military Machines
The idea behind such talks would be to lay a basis for starting to dismantle the NATO air-land-sea military machine now poised against each other in Central Europe. The United States is especially anxious to get such negotiations started because of pressures in Congress for reduction of U.S. forces in Europe.

In the communiqué, the ministers referred to the possibility of "arms reductions" by saying, "We believe that the forces in Central Europe should not be increased and should be reduced in any case and should be reduced in a way that would be mutually acceptable and security in Europe as a whole."

This affirmed a hint from the language of past NATO communiqués, which had spelled in greater detail the West's interpretation of what it means "balanced." Since troops are drawn from the center of type would give a natural strategic advantage to the Warsaw Pact countries, the West has tended that negotiations should seek a reduction formula in which the Communist bloc would compensate the West by withdrawing larger numbers of forces from other areas.

So far, however, the Soviet Union has given no sign that it is willing to accept this idea. The Russians have used language about reductions not working the "military disadvantage" to any country, and there has been a tendency in NATO circles to interpret this as a "balancing principle."

As a result, the appearance of the same language in today's communiqué was seen by many as a gesture toward the Russians that might help smooth the way toward preparatory force-reduction negotiations.

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Four Jews, 20 Arabs Arrested By Israel in Espionage Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

In Israel, spies, kibbutzim, and the Jewish state's economic and political life and the Jewish state's economic and political life and the Jewish state's economic and political life.

According to various reports, the purported ring had been preparing plans for sabotage operations in the Jewish state's economic and political life and the Jewish state's economic and political life.

What these were was not disclosed, but they were described as "rather serious" with the Jewish members playing a key role.

According to some sources, the ring had planned to carry out sabotage operations in the Jewish state's economic and political life and the Jewish state's economic and political life.

Some of the alleged ring members were arrested on orders from Mr. Kahane, a member of the Communist party of the outlawed Arab state of Jordan, and his wife were arrested on espionage charges after the war, but were released the following year.

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GGERS BEWARE—In an attempt to curb violent crimes in Los Angeles area, police have started using male decoys disguised as women to trap potential muggers and rapists. Project is called "street ch." In top photo, male detective (left) is shown as policewoman. At bottom he is shown minus his disguise. Both officers will work in the Hollywood area.



United Press International

Pentagon Papers Maneuvers; Trial to Start Tuesday

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The pretrial legal maneuvering in the Pentagon case ended yesterday.

As of now, the trial of Ellsberg and Anthony J. is scheduled to start today's hearing concluded the day of the bill of particulars.

U.S. District Judge Matthew Byrne Jr. said both sides something defense was decidedly with its share of the time.

[The government] get to move forward and two weeks," said Charles R. a defense attorney.

he said the judge ruled only 100 pages of documents the prosecution wanted in its case were not to be. He did, however, give the right to use hundred other pages of the defense case were not in the original particulars. Judge Byrne said to postpone the trial Tuesday to allow the time to study them.

Mistrial Barred

is one more possibility in the trial. On Dec. 1, Byrne refused to grant a on the defense's argument the jury had become "with bias during the time picked and now. This is being appealed to the court of appeals for the Ninth. No one on either side that court to overrule Byrne's ruling.

the rules of a criminal case the prosecution make a to the defense, in a detailed list of the documents to present to the trial. This is called the bill of particulars.

government's bill of particulars in this case includes a of the materials it says that Mr. Ellsberg and two endangered national and violated the Espionage Act when they made the papers available to the

a bill of particulars was to the defense. It listed

Raises Prices

in Average \$62

ROBORN, Mich., Dec. 8 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. will increase 1973-model prices by an average of \$62.55 on Monday, of said today.

15 percent price increase from \$29 on the Pinto to \$42 on the Pinto and \$49 on the Mustang Mark IV.

had asked the Price Commission for an average \$32 increase but was held to the smaller

Griswold to Retire

Nixon Renames Kleindienst, Completing 2d Term Cabinet

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—President Nixon today completed the naming of his second-term cabinet with the announcement that Richard G. Kleindienst will be retained as attorney general.

The White House also said that Yale law professor Robert H. Bork will replace Solicitor General Edwin N. Griswold, who will retire at the end of the current Supreme Court term next spring.

Mr. Kleindienst, 49, joined the Justice Department as a deputy attorney general in 1969 after serving as national director for field operations in the 1968 Nixon election campaign headed by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. Mr. Kleindienst was named Mr. Mitchell's successor in late 1971 and was finally confirmed last June after one of the longest and bitterest confirmation hearings in Senate history.

Almost immediately after his confirmation the Justice Department and Mr. Kleindienst were involved in even more political controversy when the Watergate bugging incident came to light.

White House Enemies

Despite this and the opposition of long-standing enemies at the White House, Mr. Kleindienst was reappointed, reportedly because it was felt that it would have been politically unwise to drop him at this time and face Senate Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings on his successor.

Cabinet members who have been confirmed by the Senate during a President's first term do not have to face another confirmation hearing if they are reappointed for the second term.

However, there have been reports that Mr. Kleindienst will not remain long in the second-term cabinet, and will leave by early 1974 at the latest.

Along with the Kleindienst announcement, Assistant Attorney General Ron Ziegler announced a reshuffling of top Justice Department posts.

Prof. Bork, 45, who was one of the drafters of President Nixon's anti-busing plan, will be deputy solicitor general until Mr. Griswold retires. At that time Jewel Lofant, 50, a Chicago attorney, will become deputy solicitor general, becoming one of the highest-ranking black women in the administration.

5 Aides Leaving

Mr. Ziegler also announced that five other top Justice Department officials will be replaced, including Deputy Attorney General Ralph K. Erickson; David N. Norman, assistant attorney general in charge of the civil rights division; Jerris Leonard, administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Roger C. Cramton, assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel; and Leo M. Pelerz, assistant attorney general for administration.

The press secretary said that replacements for these five would be named soon. He added that Mr. Erickson and Mr. Norman would be offered appointments as judges while the other three will return to private life.

In addition to the Justice Department announcement, Mr. Ziegler confirmed that two officials of the Interior Department would leave their posts. They are Harrison Loesch, assistant secretary for public land management, and Lewis R.

Brute, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The 11-member Nixon cabinet for the second term is all white and all male. Mr. Ziegler was asked why the President had included neither women nor blacks.

"The President is looking for the best qualified people to fill these posts," Mr. Ziegler said. "He feels the men he has selected are the best individuals."

2 Watergate Defendants Used Special White House Phone

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (WP).—Former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr. had a special telephone in the Executive Office Building that was used almost exclusively for conversations with Bernard L. Barker, a co-defendant in the Watergate bugging case, according to a former White House secretary.

The telephone apparently was the only one in the White House complex for which bills were sent to a private home—that of the secretary, Kathleen Chenow.

Miss Chenow told The Washington Post that by prearrangement she would submit the bills to John Campbell, an aide in the office of presidential adviser John Ehrlichman, for payment.

On June 30, it was reported that Mr. Hunt was associated with at least two of the men who were arrested in the break-in and alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate buildings three days earlier. At the time a White House spokesman stressed that Mr. Hunt was only a part-time consultant who worked involved declassification of the Pentagon papers and "narcotics intelligence."

In addition to being implicated in the Watergate bugging, Mr. Hunt, according to federal investigators, was an important figure in a campaign of spying and disruption against Democratic presidential candidates. Investigators have said the operation was conceived by high White House aides as basic strategy for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

One Man's Use

Miss Chenow said the private phone, in use from August, 1971, to March, 1972, was intended only for Mr. Hunt's use.

Asked why it was listed in her name at her suburban Alexandria, Va., address, she said: "That's a good question; they apparently wanted it in my name because they didn't want any ties with the White House—for what reason, I don't know."

The telephone company official in charge of White House service confirmed that he had been asked by administration officials to have the phone installed and said that he could recall no such arrangement for anyone else during his 25-year association with the White House.

Miss Chenow, 23, worked during 1971 and early 1972 in an Executive Office Building basement suite shared by Mr. Hunt, G. Gordon Liddy, another Watergate defendant, and David Young, a White House aide who, like Mr. Hunt and Mr. Liddy, was on the Ehrlichman staff.

During a 90-minute telephone interview, Miss Chenow became the first person associated with the White House to confirm that a special team of officials "there was assigned to investigate government leaks to news media."

Miss Chenow said that the team consisted of at least Mr. Young, Mr. Liddy, Mr. Hunt and Bill Krogh—an aide to Mr. Ehrlichman. She said that Mr. Young, for whom she worked as a secretary, made regular reports on the team's investigations to Mr. Ehrlichman.

Asked about the special telephone, Miss Chenow said: "That was Mr. Hunt's phone. It was put in for me to answer and take messages for him." The phone rang "an average of once a week, sometimes two or three times a week," said Miss Chenow, and the caller usually identified himself as Bernard Barker.

The Only One

"He was about the only one who ever called," Miss Chenow said. She was among the witnesses who testified before the grand jury that indicted Barker, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Liddy and four other men on charges of conspiring to bug Democratic headquarters at the Watergate.

Referring to outgoing calls by Mr. Hunt, Miss Chenow said: "I remember him calling Mr. Barker and his wife—nobody else."

On occasion, said Miss Chenow, Mr. Liddy "might have used the phone to talk to somebody Mr. Hunt had placed a call to."

After the bills for the phone service were mailed to her home, Miss Chenow continued, she sent them "to John Campbell of the Domestic Council staff... so the White House would pay them. Apparently it had been arranged."

Asked who made the arrangements for installing the telephone and the billing procedure, she said: "Mr. Hunt, Mr. Young and Mr. Liddy. They had talked to



Richard G. Kleindienst

Wallace Says He Could Have Beaten Nixon

On Own Platform, With Party Backing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8 (AP)—Gov. George C. Wallace said yesterday he could have defeated President Nixon in last month's election if the Democrats had nominated him on the platform he advocated.

He also said he looks for "the rejuvenation and reorganization" of the Democratic party as a result of the defeat of Sen. George McGovern.

And he said he would remain active in the party, perhaps as a presidential candidate again, if the rejuvenation occurs.

Gov. Wallace's comments came in an interview before tomorrow's meeting of the Democratic National Committee, which is expected to focus on a demand for the ouster of Jean Westwood as chairman.

The governor said he was unsure whether he would attend, but that if he did he probably would spend most of his time talking with party leaders rather than addressing the group.

He was asked if, in view of the support he received in Democratic primaries before he was wounded in an assassination attempt last May 15, he felt he could have won the presidential election as the Democratic nominee.

"Yes, I could have won the race," he replied. "It would have been a close race, but I could very well have won on the platform I'm talking about and as the Democratic candidate."

Gov. Wallace, who has said before that he may run for the Democratic nomination again in 1976, said yesterday that while his immediate goal is to get the party "oriented toward the middle," he is not ruling out the possibility of another presidential race.

He also stated that many leaders in the Democratic party have said privately he could have beaten Mr. Nixon. "They may not say so in print, but I have heard some of the leaders of the party from other parts of the country say so."

He declined to identify them because, he said, "it may not be good for them in their particular district or area in which they live to have said that privately."

He said the party faces oblivion unless it changes. "I don't have any intention at this time of changing parties," he said, adding however that he would disassociate himself from the national Democratic party if it "goes its same course."



George Wallace

Court Backs Right Of Journalists to Protect Sources

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—A journalist's right to refuse to disclose a confidential news source was affirmed in a civil case yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The affirmation vigorously supported a lower court's decision in the case of Alfred Balk, now editor of the Columbia Journalism Review, who refused to identify the source of a magazine article he wrote in 1962 about racial discrimination in real estate.

In a decision written by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, with the concurrence of Judge J. Joseph Smith and Judge William H. Mulligan, the Court of Appeals emphasized "a paramount public interest in the maintenance of a vigorous, aggressive and independent press."

"It is axiomatic, and a principle fundamental to our constitutional way of life, that where the press remains free, so too will the people remain free," Judge Kaufman declared.

"Freedom of the press may be stifled by direct or, more subtly, by indirect restraints. Happily, the First Amendment tolerates neither, absent a concern so compelling as to override the precious rights of freedom of speech and the press."

SALT II Progresses

GENEVA, Dec. 8 (AP)—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for an hour and 45 minutes today in their new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, SALT II. Sources reported "progress continued" on a separate working group that is to prepare the setting up of a standing working commission provided for under the first SALT accord on defensive arms.

Narcotics-Film Actor Jailed on Drug Count

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A New York City actor who had a bit role in the movie "The French Connection"—a film about drug-smuggling—went to prison Wednesday for smuggling into the country cocaine with a street-sale value estimated at \$1.5 million.

Norman A. Gibbs, 24, who pleaded guilty Oct. 24, was sentenced to four years in prison by a U. S. District Court judge. Gibbs was arrested at the International Airport here July 23 after customs agents found 14 pounds of cocaine in the false bottom of his suitcase, which had been brought from Acapulco, Mexico.

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2 British By-Election Results Shock to Both Major Parties

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—In two suburban by-elections for Parliament today, British voters delivered a simple message to the ruling Conservative party and its chief opposition, Labor.

The message said: We don't much like either one of you.

The Tories were swamped in Sutton and Cheam, a seat in a stockbroker belt they had carried easily in the 1970 general election.

They hung on narrowly in Uxbridge, a suburb of worker and middle-class voters. But even there, the Conservative margin over Labor was reduced and four rightist candidates ran surprisingly well.

The largely Conservative press here is interpreting all this as a stunning defeat for Harold Wilson, the former prime minister who leads Labor. It surely is that.

His party, badly split between pro and anti-Common Market, had been favored to take Uxbridge, a constituency heavily populated with Heathrow Airport workers.

High prices, heavy unemployment and discontent with Britain's maldistributed income should have played into Labor's

hands. But the swing vote apparently went to a quartet of candidates complaining about Asian immigrants and about the Common Market. This fringe four collected 12 percent of the ballots.

Liberal Victory

Thirty months ago, the comfortable south of London suburb of Sutton and Cheam gave the Tories a handsome edge of nearly 13,000 over Labor's man. This time, the constituency's well-heeled rebels gave the Liberal party candidate a striking margin of more than 7,000 over the badly trailing Tory. Labor's candidate got less than 3,000 votes and two fringe anti-immigrant, anti-market candidates picked up nearly as much.

The tiny Liberal party increased its strength in the Commons to eight. Since there are 630 members, it is still little more than a splinter's splinter.

But the big turnaround at Sutton and Cheam led Liberal chairman Jeremy Thorpe to claim, "the most staggering by-election result since the war."

In fact, the Liberal party all but disappeared as a serious force in British political life 40 years ago. The solid trade union support for Labor insures that it will be at least second.

Unhappy Voters

This is the second Liberal by-election triumph in less than two months. In late October, the party captured Rochdale from Labor.

The point of all this appears to be that when major party voters are unhappy, they put a Liberal in, especially if no general election is at stake.

Conservative rank-and-file voters have been grumbling for months over Prime Minister Edward Heath's conduct. They do not like his switch from attacking to collaborating with unions; his open door to Asian immigrants with British passports; his turnabout from advocating free, competitive markets to subsidizing distressed firms and imposing wage and price controls.

Mr. Heath, however, remains supremely confident that these are temporary aberrations. He is banking on what he regards as a blindly led and divided Labor party to return the Conservatives to office at a general election timed to suit himself.

When it comes, perhaps in the spring of 1974 and possibly later, Mr. Heath thinks he will have demonstrated that his policies have produced a modern, prosperous and outward-looking Britain.

He may be right. But meanwhile, the voters have spurned "promises, promises" by both major parties.



SOLDIER GIRL—They've been in the Danish Army since last year and follow basically the same training course as men. They've turned out to be such good soldiers, that both the government and the girls are happy about the project, which is no longer an experiment but an integral part of country's life.

Big U.K. Labor Woes Loom As Union Snubs Court Fine

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The leaders of a 120,000-member trade union today set course for a major industrial conflict when they decided not to pay a £50,000 fine for contempt of court.

The seven-man executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers instead called upon the membership to "defend the policy of the union" in refusing to cooperate with the National Industrial Relations Court, which imposed the hefty penalty.

The union does not recognize this court, set up under the Conservative government's controversial law on industrial relations, and has boycotted its hearings.

Hugh Scanlon, the union president, later told newsmen that his members must determine what action to take and that there was no specific decision on strike action.

But a showdown of some sort seemed inevitable unless the union backed down from its continued defiance of a ruling from a legally constituted court, industrial observers forecast.

The defiant union had previously been fined £5,000, with

£2,000 costs, for contempt on the same dispute concerning factory worker James Goad.

Four years ago Mr. Goad refused to join an unofficial strike. A union "kangaroo" court ordered him to give his earnings during the strike to a charity and then banned Mr. Goad from participating in union affairs when he declined to do so.

Mr. Goad won an order from the National Industrial Relations Court instructing the union to let him attend union branch meetings at Sudbury, eastern England.

The court president, Sir John Donaldson, said today that the union's deliberate disobedience of this order constituted a serious contempt of court.

The union had overstepped the limits of lawful protest and should review its policy of boycotting the court at once, he said.

Sir John ruled that the £50,000 fine must be paid on or before next Friday, or else sequestrators would seize the money from union funds and an additional £5,000 for costs.

Death Squads Kill Another Man in Belfast

2 More Explosions Shake City Center

BELFAST, Dec. 8 (AP).—Northern Ireland's murder squads claimed their 100th victim of the year today when two assassins boarded a crowded Belfast bus and shot a man dead in front of horrified passengers.

An 18-year-old British soldier died later of the head wounds he suffered when gunmen opened fire on a Saracen armored car in Belfast Wednesday.

Meanwhile, two bombs rocked the center of the city as detectives searched for the ex-coupons of another victim, shot dead yesterday.

In today's shooting the killers jumped on the bus at it rounded a corner in the Castlereagh district of east Belfast. They rushed to the upper deck, shot the man at close range and fled.

The victim, who was not named, was the second since Britain's chief minister for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, set up a Murder Task Force two days ago.

Earlier, detectives of the task force were working on several tips in the hunt for the killers of Ernest Elliott, 28-year-old "lieutenant colonel" in the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant paramilitary vigilante group. He was found yesterday with what police described as "terrible head injuries" and bullet wounds. The body was found in the back of a panel truck in Belfast.

A bomb blasted a typewriter store in King Street Mews near the city center. The explosion, which caused widespread damage in an area crowded with shops, came 15 minutes after four armed men planted a bomb and told the store staff to leave.

13 Yugoslav Soldiers Killed in Explosion

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 8 (AP).—Thirteen Yugoslav soldiers were killed and five persons seriously injured Wednesday when an old school in the village of Grgarske Ravne, in Slovenia, was destroyed by an explosion, Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, said. The circumstances of the blast were unclear.

A detachment of 15 soldiers were using the school as temporary quarters while they were building a nearby road. Tanjug quoted an official as saying that at least a powerful explosive used for construction purposes, had been set off.

For Individuals Buying in Advance

Airlines Optimistic on Lower Fare

GENEVA, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Airlines flying the North Atlantic today ended a week of negotiating over new fare structures on an optimistic note with a radical new plan before them, sources at the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said.

The 40 airlines, all members of IATA, suspended their talks about new transatlantic fares which would come into force next April 1, to allow airline representatives time to consult their headquarters, a IATA spokesman said.

He said they would discuss "completely" new proposals when they reconvened next Tuesday. He did not elaborate.

IATA sources said the new plan concerned lower individual fares for tickets bought in advance. They said the concept of group excursion fares was now on the way out.

The need for a new fare structure for the regular airlines stems from the fierce and increasing competition from charter companies.

The IATA sources said some low individual fares were now under discussion whereby 20 percent of the ticket's value would have

to be purchased three months in advance. They said the idea now is to arrange an interim plan which would run until Jan. 1, 1973.

During this period, negotiators would continue to present plans to restructure fares for the winter of 1974.

The IATA sources said the new package might include "stop-over" charges a tag to about \$15 extra per passenger.

They said the new concept was a response to the mid-way airlines, which still talk terms of low-cost group fares and several airlines presenting a gloomy future.

The IATA spokesman said a week of hard negotiations was expected. "The airlines will not only have to accept new levels of fares but also economic implications."

The spokesman said the airlines have lost profits as much as \$170 million this year.

Cuba Fishing Vessel Brought To U.S. in Apparent Hijack

By H.D.S. Greenway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A Cuban fishing vessel, apparently hijacked on the high seas, was brought into Key West, Fla., Wednesday night by the U.S. Coast Guard, the State Department said yesterday.

The 24-foot Maria Magdalena, of Havana registry, had five Cubans aboard. Three have asked to remain in the United States, according to the State Department, and two have asked to return to Cuba.

The incident comes at a particularly delicate stage of negotiations between the United States and Cuba over an agreement covering the hijacking of ships and airplanes and an unusual blanket of secrecy has been thrown over the case. Federal agencies in Florida were referring all inquiries to the Department of State yesterday.

A federal official said the boat was "definitely hijacked," but the Department of State would say only that the men were being questioned "to determine the full facts."

Sighted on Wednesday

The Cuban fishing vessel was first sighted Wednesday afternoon drifting at sea by an American fishing boat and was brought into Key West under tow by the Coast Guard.

The three men who wanted to stay in the United States were reportedly in their 20s while the two men who wanted to return to Cuba were in their 30s or 40s.

Newsman saw U.S. immigration officials take possession of a rusty looking gun and a knife.

The three who want to remain are being held in Miami and the two who want to return to Cuba

are at the Key West Naval Station.

In a related development, the Mexican government announced Wednesday that the Cubans had refused to return the nine men involved in the hijacking of a Mexican ship to Cuba on Nov. 8.

But at the same time, Cuba proposed a bilateral agreement with Mexico which the Cubans said would "contain effective measures against other similar crimes" involving ships and airplanes.

Politically Motivated

The Cubans said that the nine Mexicans had been "politically motivated" and that it would be against Cuban "revolutionary concepts" to return them, but that the men would be put on trial before a Cuban tribunal. The Cubans also said they would ask the tribunal to return to Mexico the \$30,000 and the weapons which the hijackers had taken by force.

The refusal to extradite the nine Mexicans combined with a promise to try them before a tribunal is consistent with the recently adopted Cuban position vis-a-vis the four Americans who hijacked a Southern Airways jet to Cuba in November.

The Cuban willingness to return the ransom money to Mexico went beyond anything offered to the United States, but it is understood that the Cubans have agreed to allow the tribunal to decide what happens to the \$2 million extorted from Southern Airways.

This is a departure from past procedure, when the Cubans have just kept the money taken from U.S. hijackers as a matter of form.

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Canada Bans Charter Airlin For Rules Brea

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Donaldson International Air Transport Inc. charter airline has been banned from operating flights to Canada after it violated rules.

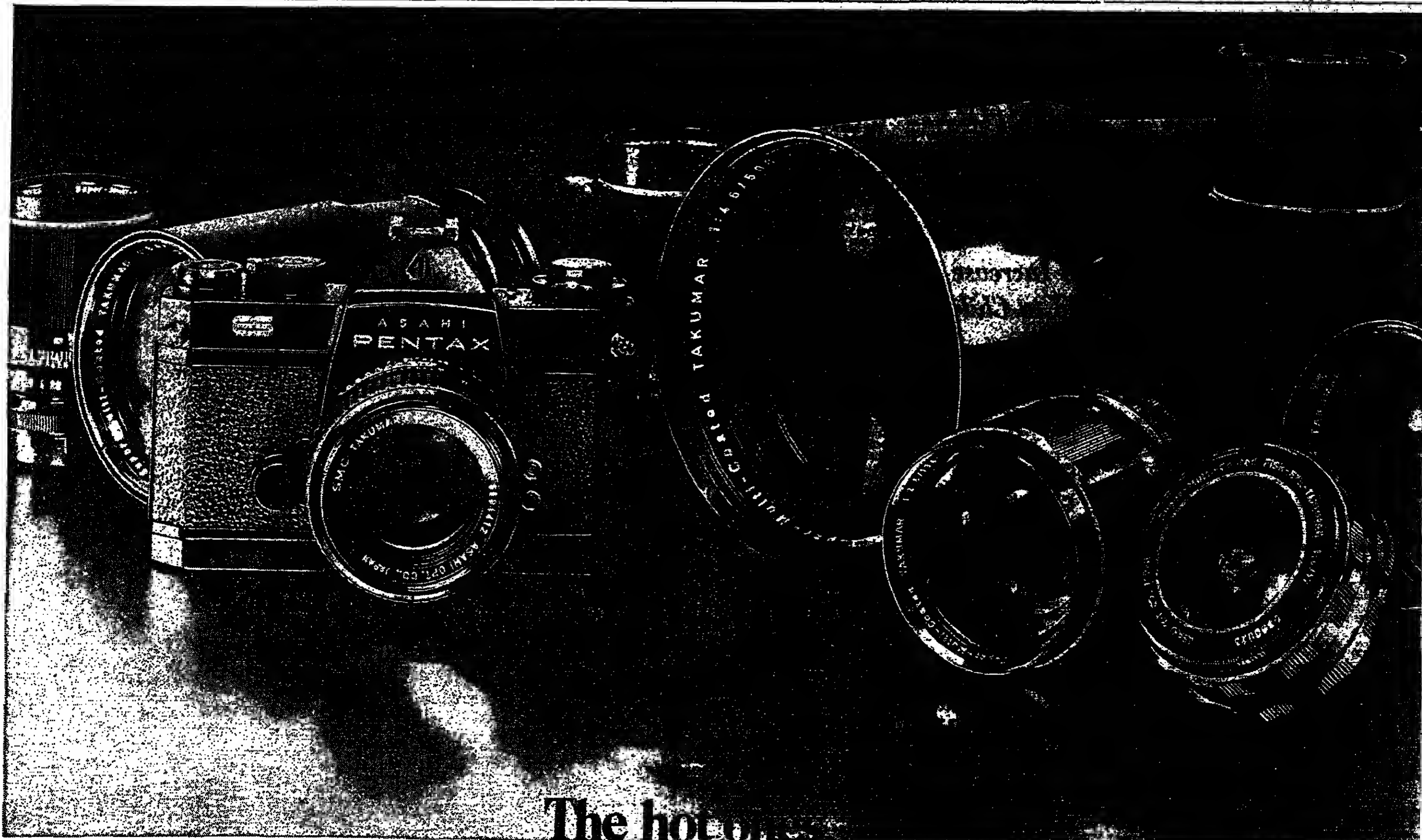
A Canadian Transport Minister spokesman said yesterday that Donaldson will be allowed to complete its Christmas-New Year holiday charter flights with last one ending Jan. 14.

The ban is the second in by the transport commission charter carriers this year. I moved Balcarr Ltd., a Swiss charter carrier, from its lists August.

The commission said it took action against Donaldson because of a breach of charter rules July 29 flight to London Toronto. Donaldson had received permission to operate a flight to London from Vancouver with a technical stop in Toronto. The commission said in a letter that it discovered flight was actually scheduled Toronto to London.

A year-flight inspection turned up 82 persons who bought tickets from a New York agent. None of these passengers been members of the 1971 tour group, as is required charter rules.

Donaldson canceled the Toronto-London flight when commission inspector reported findings to the airline.



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Watered-Down Resolution

N Assembly Asks All States
Not to Aid Israeli Occupation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 8 (Reuters).—The General Assembly today requested the Security Council to take "all appropriate steps" to obtain the full and speedy implementation of its resolution setting guidelines for peace in the Middle East.

Completing more than a week of debate, during which Arab leaders repeatedly called for a vote against Israel, the Assembly stopped short of endorsing that appeal but invited all states to avoid "actions in the field of aid" that could constitute

recognition of Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

A move by U.S. Ambassador George Bush for a separate vote on that key paragraph was rejected by 64 votes to 25, with 34 abstaining. Britain and France were among the abstainers.

The substantive resolution was approved by 36 votes to seven with 31 abstentions. Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands were among the members which voted for it. The United States and China were in the group of abstainers.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoach said the resolution would be treated "in a manner befitting a serious document."

Voting against it, he said the draft remained "iniquitous" despite attempts to "cleanse" it.

The resolution was watered down yesterday by amendments submitted by Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy.

As a result, Algeria, Iraq, South Yemen, Libya and Syria called it to weak and were absent when the vote was taken.

These were the main points in the 12 operative paragraphs of the document:

• The Assembly called on the Israelis to respond favorably to the peace initiative of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN Middle East representative.

• The Assembly expressed its full support for the efforts of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Mr. Jarring and declared "once more that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored."

• It reaffirmed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both of these principles: Withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the "recent conflict," and termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the right of every state to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

• Israel was invited to declare publicly its adherence to the principle of non-annexation through force.

• It called "upon all states not to recognize any such changes and measures carried out by Israel in the occupied territories" and invited them to "avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, that could constitute recognition of that occupation." (This was the paragraph on which Ambassador Bush asked for a separate vote.)



FACTORY BLAST—Part of Royal Netherlands Explosives Plant in Muiden that was leveled Friday by a heavy explosion leaving two dead, one missing and 18 injured. Force of blast, the second at the factory in six years, destroyed the building, shattered heavy machinery, uprooted nearby trees and shattered windows in nearby towns.

And Plan to 'Remodel Japan'

Elections for Diet to Test Tanaka Regime

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (UPI).—With the first major test of his national political appeal a few days away, Premier Kakuei Tanaka has asked voters for the mandate and legislative backing to "remodel Japan" in the years ahead.

Newspaper polls and pundits' forecasts indicate that Mr. Tanaka's ruling Liberal Democratic party will easily retain its working majority in the 491-member Diet as a result of this Sunday's general election, though it may wind up with a dozen or so fewer seats than it occupies at the present time.

Under the circumstances, such a result would be considered a victory for the colorful, gravely voiced new premier who assumed the leadership of his party and the nation in July. Because of mistakes by the political opposition, the LDP won an unusually large majority in the previous election three years ago—but voter dissatisfaction and boredom in the meantime seemed likely to bring grave losses if former party leader Eisaku Sato remained in power.

The fear of such serious reverses was an important factor in the party's decision to pass over several elder statesmen in favor of Mr. Tanaka, 54, who offers the public a vibrant new personality and promises new policies and quick actions to match.

In an address Wednesday to several thousand people in the public square of Chiba, 20 miles southeast of central Tokyo, Mr. Tanaka placed primary emphasis on his "remodeling plan" to distribute industry and population more evenly throughout the Japanese islands and thus reverse the well-advanced trend toward concentration in a few overcrowded cities.

Some 32 percent of the nation's people live on 1 percent of its land area in the urban cores of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, the premier declared. By dispersing the people while continuing national growth, he promised, it should be possible for increasing numbers of Japanese to own their own houses rather than live in small apartments and to have a good job wherever they wish to reside.

The political opposition contends that the "remodeling" plan would spread pollution and social ills throughout the country without making essential reforms, and that Mr. Tanaka and his party are too much in the sway of big business to make fundamental changes.

Mr. Ingersoll said that since last January police in seven countries have seized half a ton of heroin and arrested 27 persons believed to have obtained their heroin through the ring.

Some of those arrested were named in today's indictment. The indictment says six of the defendants distributed 128 pounds of heroin in July, 1971, which arrived concealed in a Volvo automobile imported by Josef Vienne, a Belgian tourist. Mr. Vienne was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

The government said that when the heroin was unloaded from the car the defendants overlooked 12 to 16 pounds of the drug, which went back to Europe when Mr. Vienne returned and was spotted by Belgian authorities.

Mr. Ingersoll said most of the drug came in through the South American route, although some, such as the alleged car shipment, came directly from Europe.

U.S. Cracks
Another Big
Heroin Ring

Indicts 16; Received
Aid From 7 Countries

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Citing the cooperation of officials in seven countries on three continents, federal authorities yesterday announced the cracking of an international smuggling ring which allegedly brought two tons of heroin into the United States over the last two years.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, announced the indictment of 16 persons, including six in New York and two in Miami, on charges of conspiring to smuggle into the United States close to 800 pounds of heroin—conservatively valued by bureau officials at \$14.3 million "on the street."

Mr. Ingersoll said that the ring is believed to be one of the largest ever uncovered, and that the latest arrests will "knock off balances" major international heroin traffickers.

Named as leader of the ring, and a defendant, was Andre Gaetan Condemine, a French national who disappeared in France under suspicious circumstances three weeks ago. Authorities believe he may have been murdered.

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Army Finds Drug Use Gaining
Among Troops in W. Germany

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The drug epidemic that once ranged through U.S. forces in Vietnam has hit Army units in Europe, with every indication the threat will worsen before it gets better, Pentagon officials say.

Unannounced urine tests of troops in Europe show 3.8 percent of the men were using drugs in October, compared to fewer than 1 percent a year ago, according to official Pentagon figures. In Vietnam, the results have reversed, with drug users detected falling to 1.5 percent in October from the record high of 5.6 percent a year ago.

The Defense Department's chief doctor said yesterday that the "totally out of hand" abuse of heroin by American troops in Vietnam in early 1971 has been brought under control, the Associated Press reported.

The optimistic note by Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, assistant secretary of defense for health and environment, was echoed on the domestic front by President Nixon's chief drug adviser, Dr. Jerome Jaffe.

Dr. Jaffe said there is a

"glimmer of hope" that heroin use domestically "may be leveling off . . . may be going down."

The two men made their statements at a special conference on "Medical complications of drug abuse" sponsored by the American Medical Association.

In an interview, Army Maj. Gen. John C. Singlaub, deputy assistant secretary of defense in charge of the drug and alcohol abuse programs, said, "We have had intelligence that heroin is going to be an increasing problem in Europe."

Other officials said the problem stems from the use of opiates, opium, heroin, morphine and codeine, which come from Turkey and sent on to the profitable North American market.

Concentrated police efforts have put a crimp in the North Atlantic traffic, so drug merchants have apparently diverted some of their stock to Germany. There U.S. troops are the primary target but German nationals, once almost immune to the drug cult, are also being drawn to it.

A 'Rightist Conspiracy' Seen
In Attack on Mrs. Marcos

From Wire Dispatches
MANILA, Dec. 8.—Government authorities said today that the attack on the Philippines' first lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, was part of a "rightist-coup d'etat conspiracy."

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad made the statement during the opening of a business conference. He said the conspiracy against President Ferdinand E. Marcos's leadership that began in December, 1969, "can only be expected to continue until it is fully liquidated."

Mr. Tatad said the attempt on the life of Mrs. Marcos "put our nation on notice that we have not entirely subdued the political passion, bitterness and the violence that have long sought to claim the life of our president in the hands of his enemies."

Mrs. Marcos was reported resting comfortably at suburban Makati Medical Center. She suffered deep cuts in the hands and arms from an unidentified assailant during a civic ceremony in nearby Pasay City.

Police today said first investigations showed the assailant wanted to kill President Marcos, but when he did not appear at the ceremony, attacked Mrs. Marcos. Capt. Ricardo Villanueva of the Manila Metropolitan (military) Command identified the attacker

as Carlos Dumail of Cuenca, Batangas Province, 60 miles southwest of Manila.

Capt. Villanueva said Dumail's two sisters and another man, believed to be a brother, were undergoing questioning after they tried to claim the assailant's body.

Investigators quoted one of the sisters as saying Dumail had asked recently, "How is it to kill the president?"

President Marcos today accepted a telephone offer from President Nixon that Dr. Robert Chase of Stanford University, a bone specialist, fly to Manila to assist.

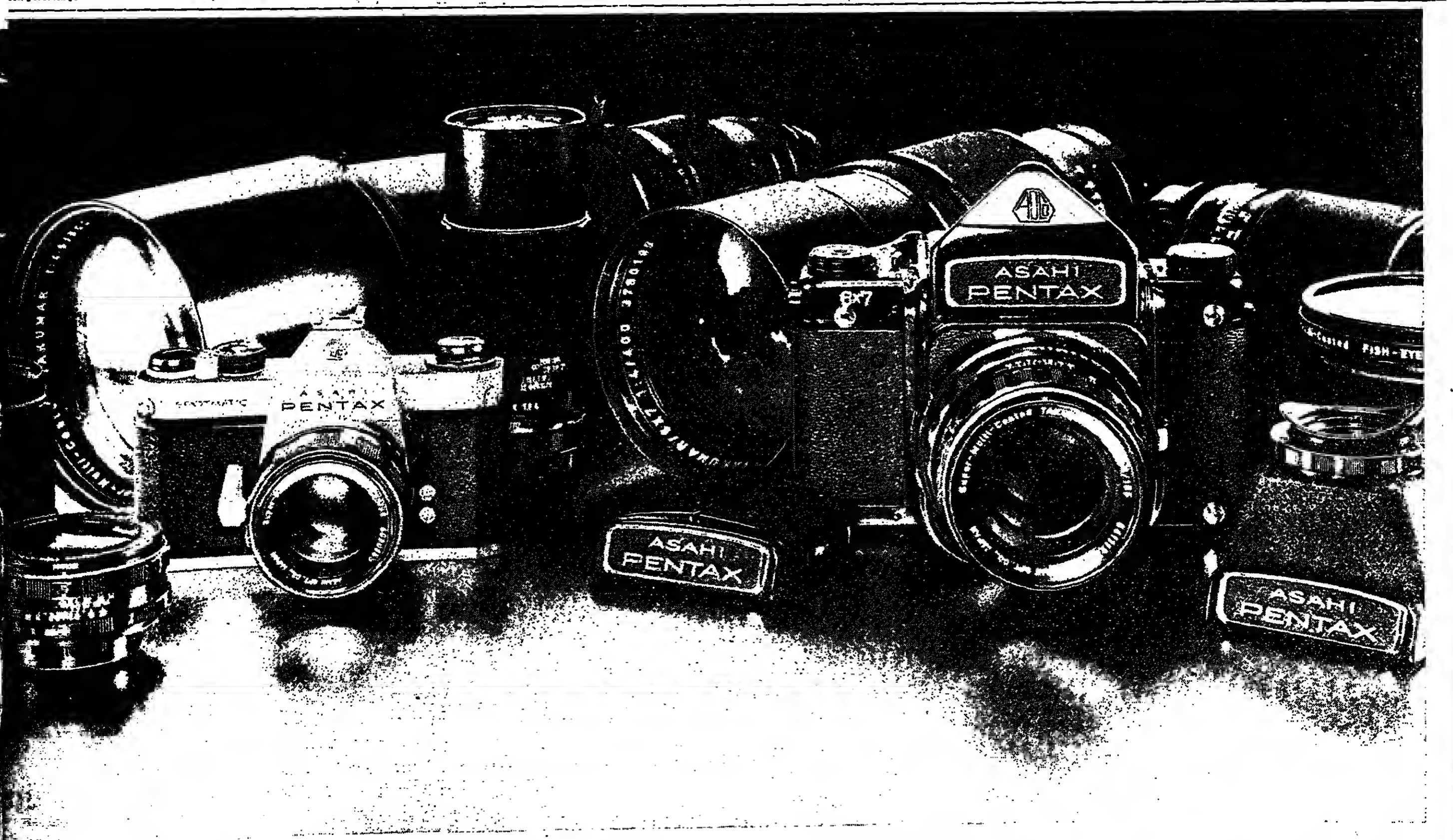
President Marcos spent the night at his wife's bedside and today attended a mass in a chapel on the hospital's ninth floor. Mr. Tatad said Mrs. Marcos's imposition of martial law "will continue to mobilize its enemies. They will persist in the belief that their goals can be achieved by putting an end to the lives of our leaders, that their control of government can only be founded on the death of the president."

34 Nations Adjourn

HELSINKI, Dec. 8 (AP).—The 34-nation consultations for the European conference on security and cooperation adjourned today for the weekend to study various proposals for the future work of the meeting.

F General to Retire

FTTIGART, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Fort Gen. David A. Burdett, who has been deputy commander in chief of the U.S. Second Command for the past two and a half years, will retire March 1, it was announced yesterday.



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The Peaceful War

Israel is closer to peace with Jordan than it has ever been with any of its other Arab neighbors. Trade flourishes, the bridges across the Jordan River cease-fire line are jammed with travelers in both directions. Arab-language newspapers and periodicals move back and forth, residents of both countries watch each other's television programs as a matter of course. Israeli-made goods and Israeli citizens are not yet welcome in Jordan, but Israel's leaders are realistic enough to separate the symbolic from the meaningful. The two countries have demonstrated a tacit military cooperation against a common enemy, the Palestinian guerrillas, and King Hussein has repeatedly forsworn the option of war against Israel.

If the Hashemite king and his Israeli neighbors are able to coexist this comfortably, why do they not go the whole way and sign the first genuine peace treaty of the Arab-Israeli conflict? Part of the answer is contained in the ostensibly conciliatory remarks of Foreign Minister Abba Eban the other day. King Hussein "would not emerge from negotiations with everything he seeks," Mr. Eban said, but "he would come out with a very great deal more than he has now." The problem is that the "very great deal"

that Israel proffers still seems to fall far short of what Hussein would need to justify with his Arab brothers the startling step of making peace with Israel. Even his conservative brother monarchs in Islam, like King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, would not be likely to endorse any deal that left access to the holy mosques even under "special status," only to the goodwill of the Israelis.

Mr. Eban also asserted that Jerusalem must be the "capital of Israel alone." The geography could easily permit a future Arab or Palestinian capital complex to the east of the city center as the Israeli Knesset and new ministerial buildings are now to the west—and both would still be in Jerusalem. Jordanians recognize as well as Israelis that the holy city should not again be divided. It is not helpful to argue that even in peace no Arab state could be allowed to proclaim as its capital part of a city called Jerusalem.

The conclusion is inevitable that both Israel and Jordan regard the present coexistence as preferable to a negotiation in which both sides would have to make concessions. Israel holds the ground, and perceives no threat from the east; Hussein finds more value in nursing the grievance of Jerusalem lost than receiving only partial satisfaction.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Pragmatism at the UN

The heavy vote in a committee of the United Nations last week in favor of an American proposal to cut the maximum assessed contribution to 25 percent represents not so much a victory for the United States as a triumph of pragmatism on behalf of the international organization itself. If this Finance Committee action is upheld by the General Assembly, as expected, the United Nations will have wisely reduced its dependence on its increasingly uncertain chief financial backer. At the same time, it will have improved chances for substantial and sustained American support by averting a confrontation that would only strengthen its ties here.

The large number of abstentions from the Finance Committee vote indicates that many members remain resentful of this move by the organization's wealthiest member. Many regard the budget-cutting bid, which will

save the United States a mere \$13 million, as indicative of a more general decline in American support for international cooperation.

Efforts of the U.S. delegation to dispel these fears would be more persuasive if Washington moved quickly and vigorously to carry out in full the proposals of a presidential commission on the UN which said: "In recommending that the United States seek a reduction of the percentage of its assessment for the regular budget, the commission wishes to emphasize that it is in no way proposing any diminution of the overall commitment of U.S. resources to the UN system. Each reduction of the U.S. share of the regular budget must be clearly matched by at least a corresponding increase in U.S. contributions to one or more of the voluntary budgets or funds in the UN system."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Computer Hypochondria

The Apollo-17 astronauts are now tens of thousands of miles away on their historic trek to the moon. But for more than two-and-a-half hours late Wednesday night and early Thursday morning it looked as if they might not take off. The automatic cutoff of launch preparations just 30 seconds before scheduled liftoff created an unprecedented situation, but the problems then posed were successfully overcome by the large and ingenious Apollo ground support team. The lessons implicit in this incident have wider applicability than just the Apollo program now approaching its end.

At the root of the delay was a case of what might be called computer hypochondria. The computerized inspection system monitoring the last minutes of the Apollo launch procedure indicated that certain liquid oxygen tanks were not pressurized when, in fact, the pressurization had been accomplished manually by engineers on the ground. After the automatic delay thus imposed on the original launch, the Apollo ground crew had to figure out a way of preventing a repetition of the incident. The engineers spoke of "working around" the problem, others might speak of a sort of "psychiatric fix" that cured the

computer's hypochondria, or at least prevented it from delaying the launch a second time.

The problem is a general one in a world increasingly entrusting its security to machines, photoelectric sensors and computers. Any alarm system—whether it be in the heart of the nation's defenses against nuclear attack or in a corner grocery store whose owner fears burglars—can give false as well as correct alarms. Still worse, some alarm systems are so addicted to false alarms—like the boy who cried wolf—that when they give a correct alarm, it may be disregarded. Analysis of a recent airplane crash in Britain has focused on the probability that the crew went to its death because it ignored a trouble signal the crew did not believe.

How can false signals of trouble be distinguished from serious warnings? That is a central question in much of human life. Realization of the problem helps avoid the naive delusion that any major area of concern can be left unthinkingly to automatic systems rigidly programmed and incapable of that most human of qualities, intuitive judgment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Vietnam Cease-Fire Chances

Both Vietnamese sides have been stocking up for further fighting if necessary. The chances of a cease-fire breaking down (assuming that it is accepted in the first place) are high because of the frailty of what is known of the measures to follow. If the record of previous supervised cease-fires in Indochina is any guide, the Vietnamese sides will have an interest only for some months in showing goodwill, so as not to appear blatantly to be the first to open fire. It is hard to see how the factions which have been at war for so long will be able to cooperate effectively, even with the buffer of neutrals, unless the Vietnamese genius for compromise reasserts itself dramatically. The best that can be said is that at least the Vietnamese will have been left to work out their own future without a distorting foreign presence.

—From the Guardian (London).

Unity and European Security

If, at the bogus European security conference and the talks on balanced force reductions, the NATO powers allow themselves to be divided—France and some of Mr. Brandt's socialist political advisers are the main risks—then NATO's credibility will really end. An East-West collective security system will clear the way for Communist subversion over Western Europe. But it is still not too late. While President Nixon is still at the White House, and if the European NATO members convince him and Congress that they are prepared to make a bigger concerted effort, the line can still be held. Hopes have emerged of more money being made available—but this is peanuts compared with Soviet spending. Manpower and morale are becoming even greater problems.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 9, 1897

PARIS.—A Herald correspondent has just sent a letter from the Yukon gold fields. He says that 9/10ths of the gold-seekers who followed the Klondike rush now wish themselves back. The only claims paying large profits are those on Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks. Prospecting, in the old California sense, is an impossibility, owing to physical conditions, and the total yield of gold from the district has been greatly exaggerated. It does not exceed \$3 million all told.

Fifty Years Ago

December 9, 1922

PORTLAND, ORE.—Calling for aid from this city and others, Astoria, at the head of sea navigation on the Columbia River, is being swept by fire which, before noon, had destroyed 19 blocks in the business section and done damage estimated at \$15 million. The flames broke out in a restaurant early in the morning and spread with great rapidity. Early this afternoon dynamite was being used to destroy buildings and check, or try to check, the spread of the destructive flames.



Mr. Heath at No. 10 Downing Street

By James Reston

LONDON.—The nations, large and small, are now concentrating on the problems nearest their hearts, their boundaries, and their particular regions of the world. This trend is clear, not only in the new and struggling countries, but in the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and it is particularly marked here in Britain.

Prime Minister Heath talks about these things very quietly and steadily in the cabinet room at No. 10 Downing Street. He seems more in command here now than ever before, despite all his problems, but the emphasis of his conversation has changed in the last year from global to national and European interests. He does not dwell as he used to do on the "special relationship" between the United States and the United Kingdom. Pearl Harbor Day passed here almost without notice, though it was probably the turning point for Britain in World War II. But that was 31 years ago, and the British have new things to worry about.

For they are caught now between the old Irish tragedy in the West and their new shotgun marriage with Europe in the East, between the power of Parliament and the potential power of the emerging European community, between the need for more production and world trade, and the demands and threats of organized British labor for higher wages.

To See Nixon

Prime Minister Heath is very courteous and pragmatic about all this. He is going to Washington before Inauguration Day to talk to President Nixon about how to work out the monetary tangles of the world, and how to reconcile all the economic interests and conflicts between the Common Market and the United States on the one hand, and the security interest of the NATO allies and the Soviet Union on the other.

But the things in the front of his mind now, quite naturally, seem to be primarily the condition of his own people, the problems of rising prices and labor demands, the ancient conflict with the Irish, and the sharp division among the British people, who are going into Europe but don't quite know what they are going to find there.

Before the British have quite got used to losing an empire they liked, they are being asked to join a continent they have never particularly liked, and meanwhile the Heath government has published an "Official Social Commentary" on the condition of Britain, which even the Webbs might feel was a little disturbing.

One percent of the British population today, it says, still

own 30 percent of the nation's wealth despite all the progressive taxation since the days of Lloyd George.

Especially, the British people are better off than they have ever been before—better, The Financial Times suggests gloomily, than they may ever be in the future—but the results of this increasing affluence are not entirely encouraging.

For example, the government's official report says, while the economic condition of the British people has improved, the social trends, to use a modest English word, are "disquieting."

Violent crimes have almost trebled in the last 10 years.

Between 1961 and 1971, average weekly income rose 94 percent, while retail prices went up by 57 percent, but "the big increases have been on motor vehicles, alcoholic drink, entertainment and recreation, and housing, fuel and light."

There is good news on the increase in holiday social security, health benefits, education and the decline in infectious disease, but venereal disease and abortion are also on the rise.

In 1971, the report says, one out of every four babies born to

mothers between 15 and 19 was illegitimate, and three out of every five "of the births within marriage in this 15-19 age group had been premaritally conceived."

Over-all, the Heath government's report is one of economic progress and social decline. No doubt these few examples distort a study which is as big as a telephone book, but it illustrates—as American social statisticians do in Washington—why modern governments are beginning to think more about the problems nearer home.

The British are only the most dramatic symbol of the problem, for they have a long tradition of self-analysis and self-criticism, but at least they are publishing the facts, unlike many other governments, and trying to deal with them under very difficult circumstances.

For Heath, the United States is always a primary concern, particularly if there is danger of major war, but since that danger seems remote now, he is doing what Nixon, Pompidou, Brandt, Brezhnev, Chou En-lai and most of the other world leaders are doing. He is looking homeward and forward to the new organization of the world, and it may not be a bad idea.

Wealth and Community

By Anthony Lewis

American political attitudes. Edward Heath's Conservative government proposed, to much surprise, a program to provide public nursery schools by 1981 for all the 3 and 4-year-olds whose families want nursery education for them.

The contrast that came to mind was with President Nixon's veto a year ago of legislation for day-care centers. The considerations were not exactly the same. But the fact is that, once again, Britain had found it possible and desirable to do its extremely limited resources for public facilities more generally available in the richest country on earth.

A striking opinion survey just taken in Britain suggests the emergence of a public preference for filling community before private wants. It was taken by the magazine New Society among its own readership.

Antagonism to Cars

One set of questions put pairs of alternative policies to people and asked them to pick one for Britain. For example, would they rather see greater financial rewards for training and skill or greater income equality? The vote was 74 percent for greater equality, and 68 percent preferred more investment in community

Bernard Levin

From London:

Our drinking laws, though obviously not as idiotic as those of, say, Texas (let alone Kansas), are idiotic enough...

LONDON.—We are about to have a real reform of our drinking laws. Or, to put it more precisely, we are not about to have a real reform of our drinking laws.

In other words, a committee has reported. It was the kind of committee used by successive British governments to postpone action, or even thought.

The officially appointed body can be safely relied on to take several years over its deliberations. It is more than likely to be sufficiently divided to prevent it from producing any clear recommendations at all, and the government can always plead, in the last resort, that the overworked legislative timetable makes it impossible to enact such recommendations as the committee are agreed upon. (When I was a student of politics, one of my professors did a calculation on the length of time between the report of such committees and the embodiment of their proposals in legislation. The average was 17 years.)

Nightly Ritual

Our drinking laws, though obviously not as idiotic as those of, say, Texas (let alone Kansas), are idiotic enough, and are symbolized by the ritual that takes place every night during dinner in every restaurant in Britain. The wine-waiter approaches, and enquires "will you be wanting a drink? A brandy with your coffee?" Since this question can be, and frequently is, asked before the diners have finished their first course, it sometimes occasions surprise. The explanation is that the restaurant cannot serve any liquor after midnight, even if it serves food until much later. Unless it has music, that is, in which case it can go on serving drink until two in the morning, though not later, unless it has a special license from the local magistrates, and...

I did say, you must admit, that our drinking laws are idiotic, and they are. The particular example I have mentioned is only one. In addition, there is the vast difference in drinking regulations in different parts of the country, even in adjacent boroughs of the same city. The rules, transposed to the vast majority of the public, and unthinkingly by them all about what you may drink with what, and where, the principles on which licenses (very place selling liquor must have a license) are granted or withheld; the difference in the laws about selling drink for consumption on, and off, the premises where it is sold, and much more.

Now a committee has recommended reform. Pubs (in other

parts of the world those called bars or saloons) are not rigidly controlled hours during which they are open. The committee recommends that they shall be open for much more than when it suits them, and when they close, they shall close. The report also suggests, however, forbidding them merely to drink liquor, but under the place where it is sold, a strict limit on the number of children waiting outside for their parents to come out, cause the children are not allowed to enter and be served non-alcoholic drinks.

The committee recommends many more changes, almost of them sensible, even if not radical, and even if none of them (who own most of the pubs) as my old professor pointed out, there is many a slip of glass and the and the slip be 17 years long. What can have the committee's recommendations of becoming law in near future?

Taking Soundings

Not, I have to report, me. The Home Secretary (the minister under whose jurisdiction these matters come) has already announced that he will "take soundings" before deciding whether or not to do so. If the committee had not been set up so clearly for the purpose of taking the soundings. But it gives government not only a handy excuse for postponing action in case that is fraught with dangers (the worse vote is, strong in some parts); it gives them the opportunity to do nothing even in the long run, claiming that public opinion is against change. (As is always the case in these matters, I am committed—in this case the drink lobby—will organize the followers and flood the government with protest, while the will very likely do nothing.)

It is all very British, and representative. The plain fact, that our drinking laws, though in a superficial sense historic, rooted in the appalling conditions of the 18th century, are in truth a throwback to a much earlier period, when Puritanism ruled the land, and decreed that pleasure was sinful, and the pleasure drink high on the list of sin. It is not a coincidence that drink in Britain is taxed more heavily than anywhere else on earth. It is not a coincidence, either, that the committee recommends change in that respect.

Wealth and Community

By Anthony Lewis

services to more in new industries.

Antagonism to the private car was notable: 62 percent wanted vehicle-free zones in cities rather than greater freedom for car owners. And 64 percent preferred improved city centers served by public transportation to out-of-town shopping centers reached by car.

Those surveyed were asked to say what they thought had made Britain "great" in the past and would be in the future. Among the past qualities heavily noted were economic and military strength; for the future the choices were the provision of welfare for the people, social tolerance and better educational standards.

One of the most interesting responses was to a question on "what the sustainability of them." About two-thirds of those asked thought the development of an increasingly mass consumer society had been an outstanding trend over the last 10 years and would be over the next. Only 3 percent thought that desirable.

Along with this apparent skepticism about private consumption, and concern for the community, went a determination to protect individualism. By overwhelming margins those surveyed favored a policy of safeguards on privacy to one of stricter curbs on permissiveness, and thought it more

important to "weed out" unneeded laws than to make it police more effective. One word about the next decade was "probable increase in bureaucratic restrictions."

No one would claim that the survey represents British opinion generally. New Society is a ideological magazine with a significant part of its audience among teachers and academics; and not especially affluent, they would likely take a more sophisticated view of public and private consumption than, say, families just reaching the income level where they feel they can indulge in some spending.

In the last 10 years personal income in Britain has risen 40 percent in real terms. Families have spent that bonus money on many things, more sophisticated view of public and private consumption than, say, families just reaching the income level where they feel they can indulge in some spending.

But public expenditure has gone up even faster; in a decade it share of the gross national product has risen from 28 to 31 percent. There is ground for believing that on this small island, at least, people are increasingly aware of how much their private happiness depends on the community structure.

Letters

Politics in Chile

I am writing to you concerning The Washington Post editorial "New Politics in Latin America" (12/7, Nov. 20).

I believe in democracy with all my heart. I am a naturalized citizen who is not only very grateful to be an American but also very proud.

I read this editorial with surprise in regard to Chile. The sentence which made me wonder about the political science qualification of the writer is as follows:

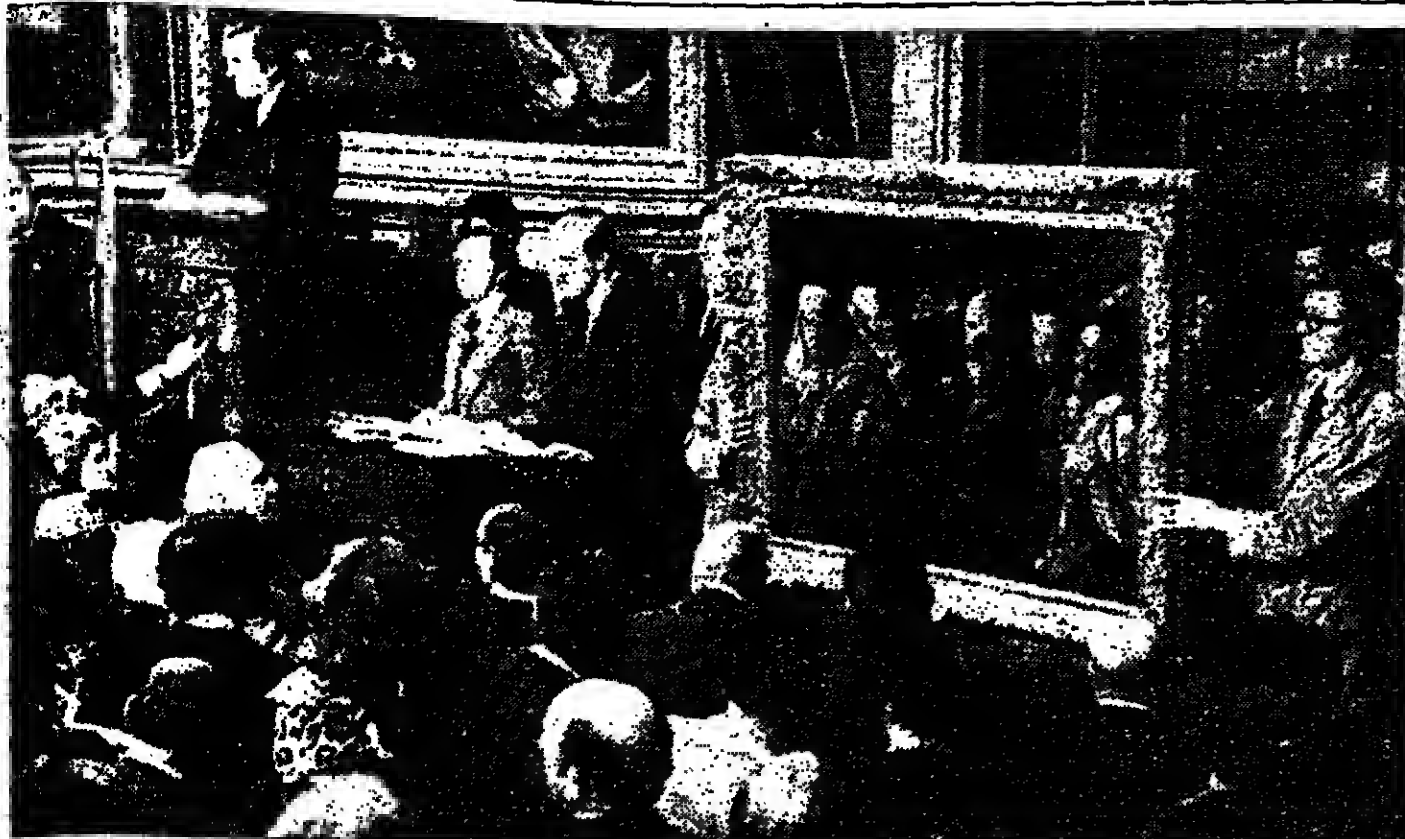
"Chile is in the news because of its elected government's experiment in trying to install socialism by democratic means." Earlier in the editorial the writer stated "President Salvador Allende, an avowed Marxist, was elected two years ago, with only 36 percent of the vote."

Mr. Allende, after his election, packed his cabinet with well-known, high-ranking Communists. What makes me wonder is the fact that the editor directly or indirectly equated socialism with Marxist Communism. If this were

true, then I should be really worried—living temporarily in West Germany—along with many millions of Germans and Western Europeans, about Mr. Brandt's election victory. He is the head and leader of the Social Democrats in West Germany.

If there is no difference between a Marxist and a Social Democrat, then either the writer of that Washington Post editorial or I have been misled during the years of our college education.

ADAM N. PEKETE
Munich.



SOLD—Buyers bidding for Georges de La Tour's "The Beggars' Brawl" Friday at Christie's in London. Associated Press.

London Auction Is First Public Sale of a Work by the Artist

Getty Museum's £399,000 Is High Bid for a De La Tour

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The painting by Georges de La Tour, "The Beggars' Brawl," was sold at auction today for £399,000 to the Getty Museum in Malibu.

The painting, which is one of 99 old works in an auction at Christie's, was sold for £399,000. Other prices included £199,500 for "Backgammon Players" by 17th-century Dutch artist J.M. W. Turner.

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Experts Denounce Over-Use Of Antibiotics as Health Peril

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The great majority of the medical profession was accused yesterday of needlessly imperiling the health of the public and the lives of millions of patients by massively over-prescribing and misprescribing antibiotics.

The accusation was made by the Food and Drug Administration, by a specialist in the treatment of infections and by a former assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Testifying before the Senate Monopoly Subcommittee, they urged drastic reforms to deter physicians from prescribing antibiotics for diseases against which they are ineffective and for diseases for which safer therapy is available.

Dr. Harry P. Dowling, the infectious disease specialist and a former chairman of the Council on Drugs of the American Medical Association, cited FDA data indicating that doctors prescribe 10 to 30 times as much antibiotics as is medically justified.

"It is doubtful that the average person has an illness that requires treatment with an antibiotic more often than once every five or ten years," he said.

Most used

The most popular antibiotics include the penicillins, effective against a narrow range of infections; erythromycin, effective against a medium spectrum; and the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, effective against a broad spectrum.

The threat to the public health in excessive use of antibiotics arises from the fact that in killing certain strains of bacteria they

permit other strains to flourish. Some of these strains resist treatment by known antibiotics, setting the stage for possible epidemics.

In one of the latest incidents of this kind, said Dr. Dowling, professor emeritus of medicine at the University of Illinois, a strain of typhoid bacilli has been found to be resistant to ampicillin.

"A few years ago, we were resting secure in the knowledge that we had two effective drugs for use in typhoid fever: chloramphenicol and ampicillin," Dr. Dowling said.

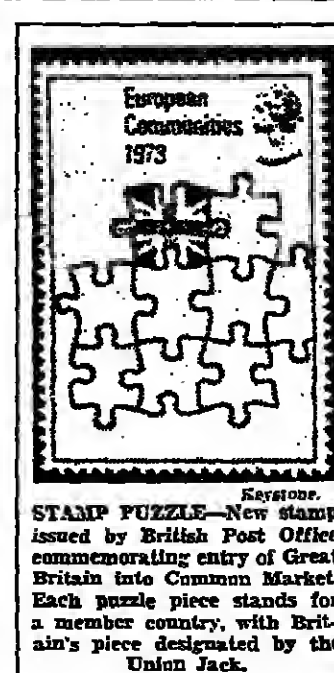
"Where is Our Security?" "Then a strain of typhoid bacilli was found that was resistant to chloramphenicol, and now one is resistant to ampicillin. Where is our security now?"

"Before too long we may be back to the 1930s, when we had no effective therapy for this disease and could only stand by and watch 10 to 15 percent of the patients die, while others suffered through weeks of serious illness."

In the 1950s, over-use of penicillin led to hospital epidemics of staphylococcus infection. The risk-of-time development of semi-synthetic penicillins brought the situation under control. The FDA has warned that over-use of the semisynthetics could deny protection against new outbreaks.

Dr. Dowling told subcommittee chairman Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., of a current related "cause for concern": resistant bacteria are increasing blood poisoning in hospital patients treated with antibiotics.

The former HEW official, Dr. Philip R. Lee, testified that a marked increase in the use of



STAMP PUZZLE—New stamp issued by British Post Office commemorating entry of Great Britain into Common Market. Each puzzle piece stands for a member country, with Britain's piece designated by the Union Jack.

antibiotics in the last four years is primarily due to irrational prescribing intended to prevent infections.

Dr. Lee, now professor of social medicine at the University of California in San Francisco, was "despondent" that the profession will discipline itself. "I don't think it can continue" to defend "the privilege of the individual physician to prescribe drugs as he alone sees fit," he testified.

"The next round will belong to the consumer," Dr. Lee said. Specifically, he said, each package of antibiotics and certain other potent medicines should provide the ultimate user with an FDA-approved statement listing the diseases against which it should and should not be used, the proper dosage, and possible adverse effects.

"The consumer has a right to know the risks he is taking," Dr. Lee told Sen. Nelson.

Uganda Asserts Britons Flee, Take Goods Illegally

KAMPALA, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The Ugandan government today announced the setting up of a cabinet subcommittee to "deal with the affairs of the British," and ordered security forces on the borders to check on all Britons leaving the country.

A government spokesman said: "It has been reported from the border that very many British nationals are running away from Uganda, taking with them some of the property that belongs to Uganda."

The normal takeout limit is about \$3,000 per emigrant family.

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LONDON THEATER

Two Plays Raise Questions of Responsibility

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 8 (IHT).—It has been a week of surprise and controversy. Surprise, because who would have expected that such well established writers as John Osborne and John Arden could still arouse such passionate discussion and intense partisanship? Or that their new plays would cause so many to leave the theater during the performance?

Mr. Arden deals with the matter of Britain, the legend of King Arthur. Mr. Osborne asks what is the matter with Britain and answers that everything is. Both raise questions about the responsibilities of the author, his relationship to society, and one of the two, to the theater.

After six weeks of rehearsal of his new play, "The Island of the Mighty," at the Aldwych Theatre, Mr. Arden and Margaretta d'Arcy, his wife and collaborator, stopped work because they considered that the Royal Shakespeare Company production betrayed their intentions. Said Mr. Arden: "A play which was essentially anti-imperialist in tone has

been presented in such a way as to glorify imperialism." The writers regarded their action not so much as an artistic dispute as an industrial one, between them and the RSC management. They went on strike, supported by their union, the Irish Society of Playwrights, picketed the theater and interrupted a preview, giving up the struggle only when their contract ended on the play's official first night.

Ambitious Attempt

"The Island of the Mighty" is a long play, and a cumbersome one, lasting four hours with intervals. But it is an ambitious attempt to retell, in the form of a ballad history, the Arthurian legends and give them a contemporary relevance, as a national myth that can still form the lives of the people.

Mr. Arden's Arthur is not the romantic figure of Malory or Tennyson. Given a rasping authority by Patrick Allen, he is a dying man, a grizzled mass of scar tissue, the general chief dragon of the army of Britain who has spent his lifetime pacifying the country and slaughtering his enemies.

whether they be ambitious local princes or invaders from Germany.

He is presented as an ambivalent figure, a semi-divine hero who is also a merciless killer in the name of peace and Christianity. This epic poem of a play is told by bardic figures (for it is a Britain in which poets are the acknowledged advisers of the legislators) in a mixture of prose, verse, and song. The ambivalence extends to the main storyteller, Merlin (George James), who is not so much an artist concerned with truth as a time-serving cynic, a propagandist for Arthur's grandiose ambition to continue the traditions of imperial Rome in a barbaric Britain.

The familiar story of Arthur's marriage to the treacherous Gwynhwyar (Estelle Kohler), and his betrayal by Medraut (Richard Pao), is almost usurped by Mr. Arden's excursions into Celtic myth and pagan rituals. Against the exterminating Christians, he posits a paradisaical myth (presumably Celtic although unfamiliar to me) of a secret queen of Britain whose reign would end a society of oppression and exploitation.

David Jones's production is not guilty of Mr. Arden's charge that it glorifies imperialism. But, despite a large cast, it has a skimped air and a recurrent facetiousness of tone that shows itself in the battle scenes which are played in a circus style—browsers fall round ankles and men die to the accompaniment of whistles, whoops, and raspberries blown by the orchestra.

Despite the BSC's patience and tolerance in an unhappy situation, its attitude toward Mr. Arden seems to me indefensible. The RSC's artistic director, Trevor Nunn, and Mr. James have explained that they continued with the production because "with such a short time to the first night, any radical alteration to what had been rehearsed over six weeks, with John Arden's approval, was totally impracticable." But a subsidized theater should at least be free of some of the pressures that afflict commercial enterprises. The RSC, with its repertory system, could have postponed its first night until tempers had cooled. It is, after all, writers who matter in the theater. After an ineffectual interruption of a preview, Mr. Arden left the Aldwych Theatre telling the

audience: "We will never write for you again." That is our loss.

The Royal Court prides itself on being a writer's theater. It is presumably for that reason, and out of a sense of tradition, that they continue to present the plays of John Osborne, which increasingly seem out of place in that theater (or for that matter in any theater). They might be best presented, as after-dinner entertainment, in a gentlemen's club such as the Athenaeum, notable haunts of bishops and crusty old colonels.

Mr. Osborne's latest, "A Sense of Detachment," is less a play than a magisterial rundown of all that is rotten in the theater and society. Its tone is best illustrated in the final moments, as the proceedings tumble to a close and Nigel Hawthorne, who has played a sort of chairman, tells the audience: "That's your lot." After some applause, he advances to add, in a voice tinged with contempt: "May the good Lord bless you and keep you." He pauses, then adds with fervent sincerity: "Or... God rot you." The audience, or what was left of it, clapped some more, snickers for punishment.

The evening begins with seven actors who drift on stage in an uncertain fashion, impersonating actors who drift on stage in an uncertain fashion. They examine the audience—"That lot of those!"—before beginning to hunch at each other and those who have come to listen to them.

They are continually interrupted by a middle-class heckler in the front row, determined to protect his wife from any unpleasantness, and by a drunken football fan from a box, who wants to see a musical. The cast, which by dancing a conga, and debate the point of the interruptions. "An obvious overfamiliar theatrical device," says one. "A bit of the old Pirandello," says another. Certainly, Mr. Osborne overworks the device, so that it becomes irritating, no doubt deliberately.

Appearances

The piece, then, has the appearance of some experiment, although it is nothing of the sort, with the actors safe in their assumed characters on stage and the audience unable to participate because of the



Terence Frisby, John Standing in Osborne play.

planted actors in their midst. Mr. Osborne parodies most of the current theatrical modes, as if saying that anything others can do, he can do better.

He also gives us a collage of once-popular songs, quotations from poets on the theme of love, counterpointed against some banal extracts from a catalogue describing various pornographic books in anatomical detail, read in a biting, campy fashion by Rachel Kempson. At one point the actors appropriately wheel on a pulpit and deliver some sermons on modern life.

There are some neat moments, almost comic sketches: A song, sung to the tune of "Widdicombe Fair" that begins, "Harold Pinter, Harold Pinter, lead me your way, Harold Pinter, lead me your way." A sermon on women's lib by Miss Kipson, who has to ask one of the men to help her down the steps at its end.

Mr. Osborne's language, as rancorous as ever, is ineffective in purpose, as he clambers on his hobby horse of the current decay of language and gallops madly off into the past. "A Sense of Detachment" mocks at

the confusion between theater and life that sparked much of his earlier work. All that comes through here is a hatred of both and a bitterness of bile.

Let us forget the Young Vic is reminding us of the writer that Osborne used to be with a revival of "Epitaph for George Dillon" and "Look Back in Anger," which opens next week.

Mr. Osborne's earliest extant play, written with Anthony Creighton, gives us as its hero a struggling playwright who succumbs to the pressures of living, prostituting his talents and settling down to life with a suburban family whose existence fills him with horror. The authors' dislike of the theater they knew as actors in provincial repertory is here turned to positive use, taking the conventions of domestic comedy, mocking them, and turning them to more serious purposes. Well acted and sensitively directed by Jonathan Hales, the play is fascinating and enjoyable and, seeing where Mr. Osborne's talents have led him, into a self-constructed wilderness, extremely saddening.

PARIS MOVIES

A Funny French Farce With a Funny Newcomer

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Dec. 8 (IHT).—Pierre Richard is a new French funnyman. The good news is that he is genuinely funny. Lean, lanky, long-legged, with a head of shaggy hair and a sunny, simpering smile, he ambles about obliviously to the danger that threatens him on all sides. He is an engaging innocent, a candidate of our troubled times.

Not long ago he introduced himself in movies of his own making, "Le Diable" and "Les Malheurs d'Alfred," but he is to be seen to better advantage under more seasoned auspices in "Le Grand Blond Ave. Une Chaussette Noire"—written by Yves Robert and Francis Veber and directed by the former—who has just opened at the Marignan-Palais and elsewhere.

In the black-edged burlesque, he is a happy-go-lucky member of a symphony orchestra. Utterly absent-minded, his chief concerns are his concert, his dentist appointments, his concoction of a modern opera and an affair with his best friend's wife. He finds his own business by nature, but when, returning from a musical engagement abroad, he alights at Orly, wearing non-matching shoes, he is mistaken for an especially slippery agent of the narcotics traffic. Both gangsters and the police are immediately on his trail. A lady of the mob, assigned to pluck his secrets from him by her amorous wiles, proves an unexpected asset and he sails through all his misadventures blithely, protected by his colossal indifference.

Yves Robert has staged this flustered farce lightly and neatly, skillfully blending thrills and laughter. In addition, he makes a personal appearance as a pompous orchestra conductor who refuses to allow off-key notes to rattle his sanity. Though composed as a vehicle to star a novice comedian, the film is not a one-man show. The attractive Adrielle Darc as the aggressive sister, Bernard Blier and Jean Rochefort as the investigators and another promising clown, Jean Carmet, as the musician's bewildered pal, supply capital support.

"The Valachi Papers" (at the Paramount-Ordon) the Triumph and the Balala, in English, is based on the confessions of a jailed hood and reveals the operations of the Cosa Nostra organization in the United States between 1928 and 1961, a quite staggering saga of crime and bloodshed.

It is probably more accurate in its details than "The Godfather," a similar but novelized exposé of Mafia machinations, but it is far less varied, less admit theatrically. Actors appear as such notorious criminals as Lucky Luciano, Albert Anastasia of Murder, Inc., and Vito Genovese. But there is little time for telling characterizations and the whiff of underworld carnage. The form is that of the documentary with Valachi either sitting in his cell with an FBI representative or testifying before a Senate committee. As in the dire, white-thatched midnight of his life he recalls his gruesome past, bits of it are set before us. There is a great deal of action and countless murders, but one wears of his lurid revelations long before he has done. To relieve the monotony, some scenes of lower middle class Italian-American home life have been inserted.

Music in London: Lehar Stars in 'Merry Widow'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 8 (IHT).—The finale of Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow" takes place, of course, Chas. Maxm's. The new production by the Sadler's Wells Opera at the Coliseum last night set us to thinking of musical maxims. One of the most cogent, certainly, is that there is no substitute for a good time. "The Merry Widow" needs no substitute. Those times, now 70 years old, are as fresh, as infectious, as delightful as ever.

The production, after long and famous first set, is gay and sprightly and humorously mounted, rather better sung than acted or spoken, as is usually the case, except in Vienna, when opera companies venture into operetta. In repertoire through February, it should draw large audiences to the Coliseum, and send them away happy, humming "Vilja," the waltz and the march as yet they leave.

An attractive program book brings photographic reminders of the glamorous boys and girls who have charmed successive generations as the Widow, Hansi Glawatz, and the Fostered, diplomat-playboy, Danilo, on stage and screen. Louis Trenmann and Mollie Günther (the Viennese originals); Joseph Coyne and Lily Elsie (the first in London); John Gilbert and Mae Murray; Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald; Fernando Lamas and Lena Turner, and Carl Brisson and Evelyn Laye. Two bad that they failed to recall Jan Kiepura and Martha Eggerth, who, in the autumn of their careers, rarely sang anything else.

Sadler's Wells offers an ensemble rather than a setting for famous stars, although John Wakenfield's Danilo is likely to be remembered as a superior accomplishment to an already distinguished operatic career. As made up for the part, he bears a remarkable and not inappropriate resemblance to Manchester United's earnest soccer genius, George Best. Danilo, in moments of frustration, says: "I'm off to Maxim's." London has no Maxim's, but Best seems to have found a satisfactory equivalent in a Jersey Street discotheque.

Lorna Haywood, as the widow, is lovely to look at, and just as lovely to hear, but she falls short of the radiant wit and Balcan temperament appropriate to merry widows; among the others in a large cast, the veteran Denis Dowling is expanding as the Fostered ambassador to Paris.

The true star of the production, however, is Lehar, whose enchanting score is affectionately and idiomatically conducted by Henry Krige, the younger and hairier Australian-based brother of Jock, who will be conducting "Vilja" later in the season at Covent Garden.

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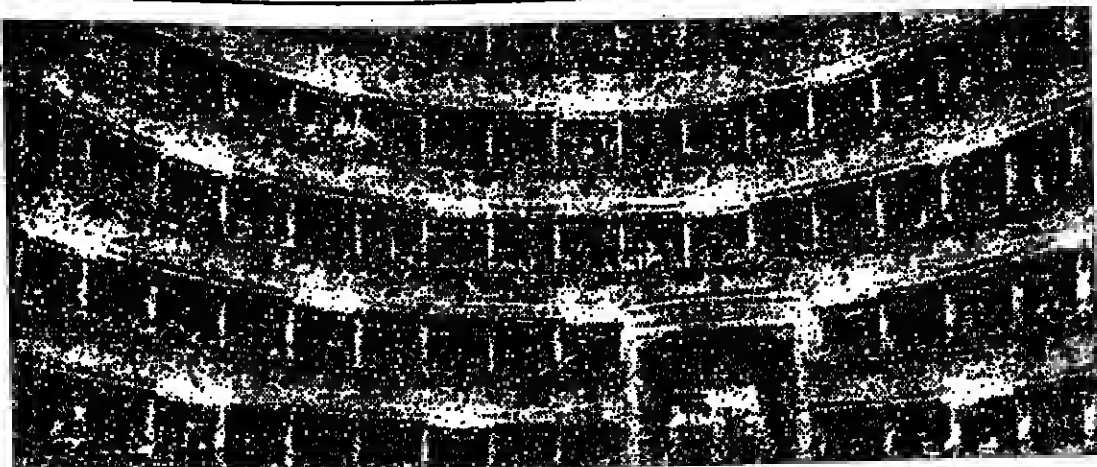
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asked Ball' ens Season a Scala

William Weaver

Dec. 8 (IHT).—The 1973 season at La Scala, which opened last night, marks the beginning of a new regime. The new general manager, Massimo Trovati, formerly of the Teatro alla Scala, whose tenure at the opera was memorably

Scala began its highly traditional new mounting of "The Barber of Seville" staged by Franco Zeffirelli and conducted by Claudio Abbado, names which have been associated with the Milanese theater off and on for many years. Actually, "asked Ball," according to



An interior view of Milan's La Scala.

rumor, was to have been staged by Giorgio Strehler (responsible for the splendid "Simon Boccanegra" last year), but for undisclosed reasons he chose to hand out Claudio Abbado, who conducted that "Boccanegra," fell ill only a short time ago; so Gavazzeni, too, is a replacement. In any case, Gavazzeni's contribution and, to an even greater extent, Zeffirelli's were positive elements on the balance-sheet of the evening.

Unfortunately, any review of a

Scala premiere must take into account the audience, always the worst performer. This time, the self-styled opera-lovers of the gallery were clearly determined not to enjoy themselves. They made their hostility felt from the very start and in a particularly aggressive and stupid fashion, attacking the tenor, Placido Domingo, who, as if to spite them, then created a first-rate Riccardo, tender, passionate and suitably light-hearted (notably

in the "E scherzo" ensemble). The baritone Piero Cappuccelli, though he did not encounter such opposition from the public, got off to a poor, nervous start and had serious intonation problems in his opening aria. His "Eri tu" was also substandard, though the American soprano Lou Ann Wyckoff, making her Scala debut, sang with taste, though the voice did not soar in the big moments (and Gavazzeni's sometimes hissing orchestra was no help). Opening night nerves probably contributed to the occasional hesitancy one sensed in her acting. The Ulrica, Victoria Cortes, on the other hand, acted with confidence, though the voice lacked Verdian warmth and power. Margherita Guglielmi was a pert Oscar, and the smaller roles were all well sung.

st Berlin: A New Production of 'Othello'

Paul Moor

(IHT).—Vocally and dramatically, the new production of "Othello" at the Deutsche Oper am Unter den Eichen provided plenty of excitement. Unusually, neither the staging nor the acting proved up to the level of the performers, and one even heard a when the smiling young actor showed himself at the end of the act.

Kupfer, who staged the production, attracted attention by his use of the Dresden State Opera house, which he knew his audience would know his caution against judgment here he came up with more than something of an oratorio trans-

of the character of Emilia, for instance, showed an almost total lack of imagination. He did, however, attain one genuinely memorable moment in the fourth act when Othello, his mind already made up to murder, moves up slowly behind the seated, terrified Desdemona, and, as the orchestra sounds Verdi's melting love motive, leans down to place one last, long kiss upon her forehead.

Wilfried Wenz's sets consist almost entirely of great, glistening columns and panels, showing hither and yon to enclose various acting areas. The opera takes place, of course, not in Venice but in Cyprus, but Mr. Wenz's sets evoke those long, bare, uninteresting alleys in Venice that become more frequent the farther away one goes from the Grand Canal. He dispenses almost entirely with furniture of

any description, which of course adds to the feeling of a staged oratorio. His costumes Othello in a manner anything but regal or imperious, and unfortunately the fake armor Othello wears is of almost exactly the same color as his shiny epidermal makeup, adding up to colorless, monochrome dullness.

But enough carping; surely, the production deserves much praise. Martin Ritzmann, a pillar of this company, let the violence of his emotions interfere with his high notes in his duet with Iago, but otherwise proved a tower of strength. Anna Tomova-Simova, a statuesque Bulgarian blonde, has a voice of lovely timbre and can float Desdemona's soft high notes with rare ability. Karl-Heinz Stryczek, as Iago, came close to stealing the show. The loudness of the orchestra sometimes moved him to sing without much nuance of volume, but he easily conquered those high notes in the drinking song which causes most Iagos to turn to stone, and the fact that he stood a number of inches shorter than most of the other men on stage lent an extra psychological dynamic to Iago's reptilian nastiness.

This house has superb acoustics, and the admirable diction of most of the singers made almost every word comprehensible. The chorus, prepared by Manfred Jäckel, sang magnificently, and also, in the opening storm scene, managed some extremely intricate footwork on the platform, rapidly revolving stage. In the pit, Wolfgang Boettner at a times let the volume rise to a point troublesome for the singers, but he conducted electrically and the orchestra rose admirably to the occasion.

Zeffirelli's staging had the great merit of simplicity, underlined by the plain, wooden sets of Renzo Mongiardino. The "horrible field" of the second act was shrouded in a eerie mist, and the chorus of conspirators was arranged menacingly, magically over the arid hill. The ball itself finally gave costume-designer Enrico Job a chance, and he created some of the most beautiful costumes in the history of the opera, as well as ghostly dancers, who served as background for the deconstruction.

If not a positively great edition of "A Masked Ball," this one was still eminently enjoyable, for those who allowed themselves to enjoy it. The new Scala management has made strong announcements about its intention to bring a new audience into the theater. High time.

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PARIS

A Tenor Who Can Sing Bellini

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 8 (IHT).—The department of further investigation into the performance of 19th-century romantic music recharged its battery last night at a concert performance of Bellini's "I Puritani"—and the lesson for the day was that this opera, and a lot of others like it, need to be considered just as much (if not more) the tenor's playground as the soprano's.

The message was delivered by Bruce Brewer, a 30-year-old Texan who has been singing mainly in Berlin for the last couple of seasons. He sang the appallingly difficult and high-lying part of Arturo as if Gilbert Duprez and his famous *de la poitrine*—a revolution in the tenor business—roughly contemporary with the premiere of "Puritani"—had simply never happened.

Another oversimplified way of putting this is that, insofar as possible more than a century after the fact, Mr. Brewer takes Rubini and Nourrit as his models, whereas Caruso is the implied deity of virtually every modern Italian-repertoire tenor. It is not a question of quality but of fundamental difference in style.

The great Bellini-Donizetti-Rossini revival of the last 20 years has had Maria Callas as its prophetic followed by Sills and other keepers of the flame. But

for the most part the tenors involved, many of them admirable practitioners of Verdi and Puccini, have had to deal with the problem mainly by transposition, omission and alternate routes. It is not necessary to know how Rubini sang to know that this makes "Puritani" sound different than it did at the Théâtre-Italien in Paris in 1835 with Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini and Lablache.

Mr. Brewer has a warm-toned lyric voice that blends into his head voice, as he climbs into Bellini's stratosphere, without unseemly effort or jarring shifts in register. That does not mean that the high Cs, the D-flat and F, which come in quick succession in the final scene, fall like ripe fruit from a tree, but they are there and of a piece with the rest of his singing. Furthermore, he sang last night with a lively sense of the charm and grace that Bellini demands, and of the dramatic sense of the words he sings.

Although no one else was so stylistically motivated as the tenor, there was plenty of fine singing and a lot of excitement. Vasso Papantonios as Elvira, who spends most of the opera mad but comes to for the final duet, was sometimes technically in over her head, but her rich variety of dark tonal color and intensity of expression make her another young singer to watch. Vicente

Sardinero tended to push his pleasant light baritone as Riccardo, while the Bulgarian bass Nicola Ghiuselev, splendid in the Russian repertoire, sounded a bit rough here. But Messrs. Ghiuselev and Sardinero had a roaring fine time of it with the famous "Suoni la tromba" duet that ends the second act.

The large auditorium of the ORTF was packed and tense—a rare occurrence there. There were score-readers, libretto-readers, Bellini fanatics and opera nuts of all stripes, mostly sitting on the edge of their seats as the famous vocal hurdles approached.

It was an animated evening in other ways. One citizen took loud exception to Pierre-Michel Le Conte's conducting, although he declined the latter's mild invitation to try it himself. The complaint was answered by a couple of fellows in uniform on the evening continued. Mr. Le Conte brought the ship home anyway, and the Lyric Orchestra and chorus made all the ports of call more or less on time.

Paris Concert

Tino Amrouche will give recitals of Berber and Spanish songs from Dec. 12 through 16 at 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, where she first appeared during last season. She will be accompanied by the guitarist Rafael Heredia.

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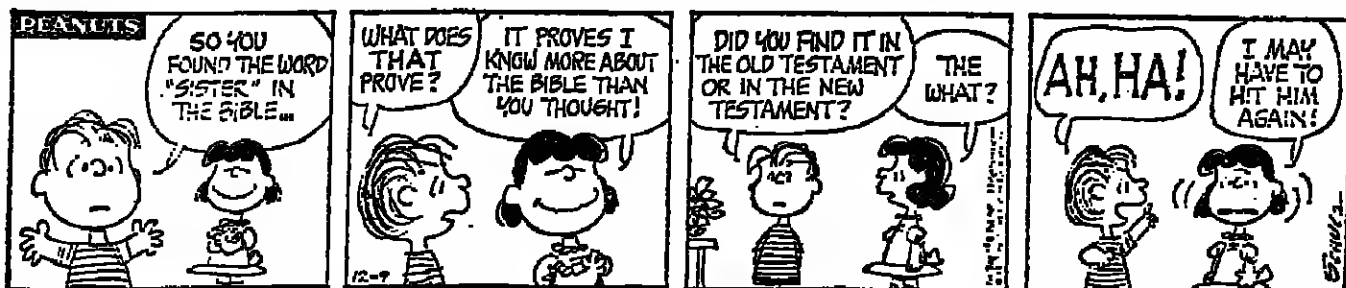
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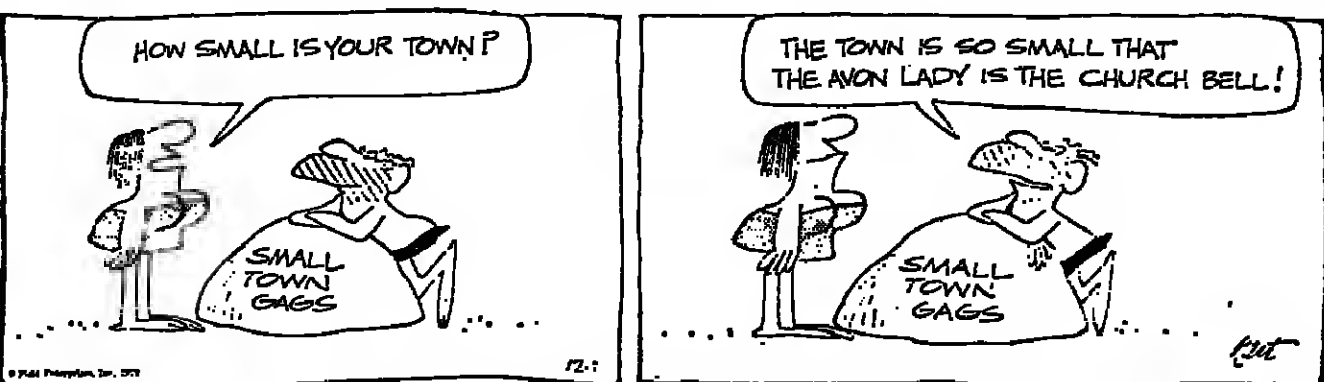
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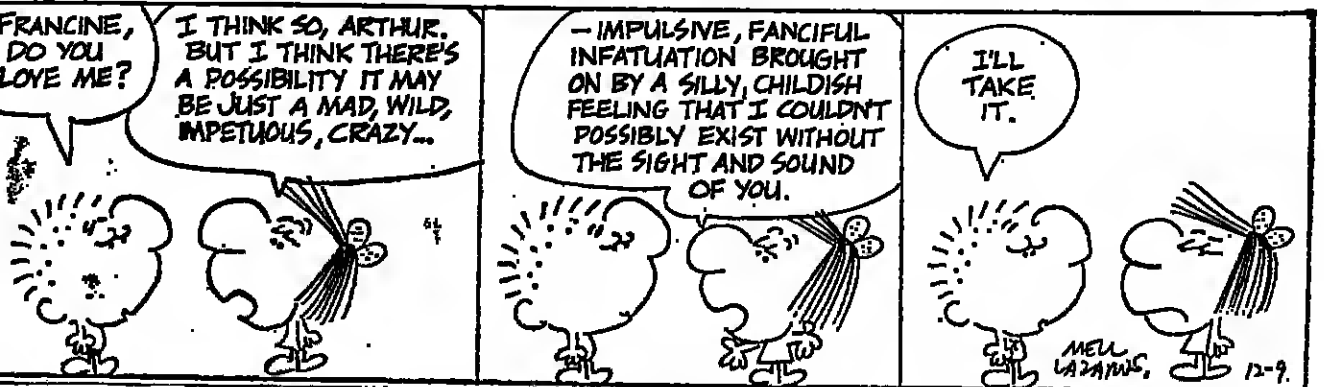
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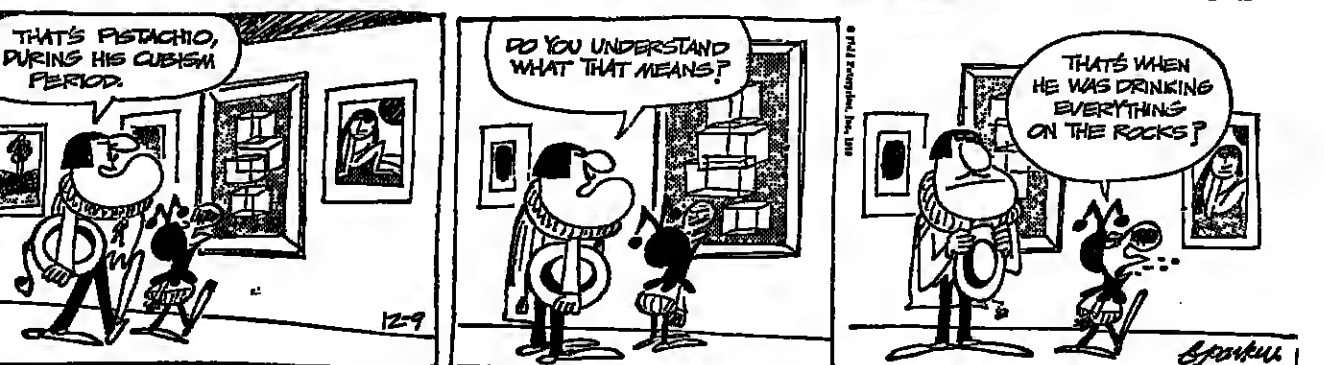
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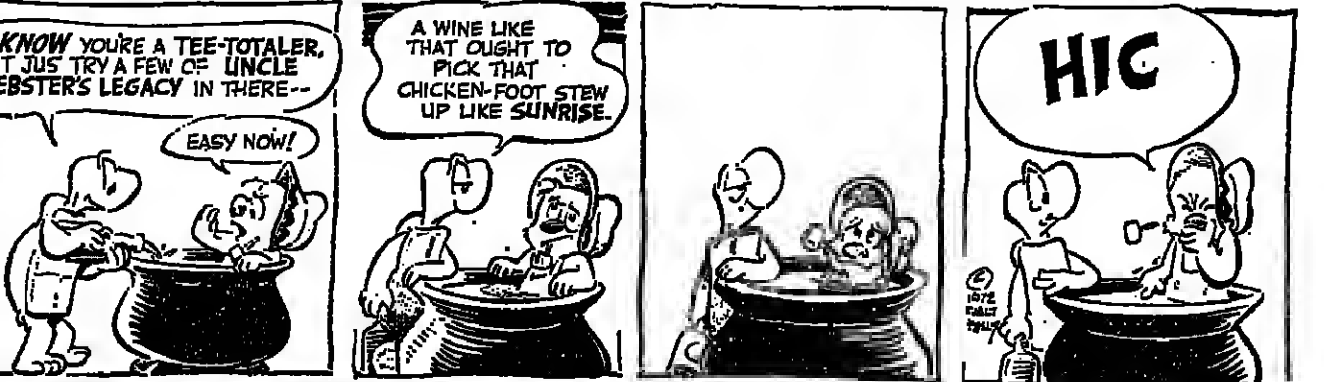
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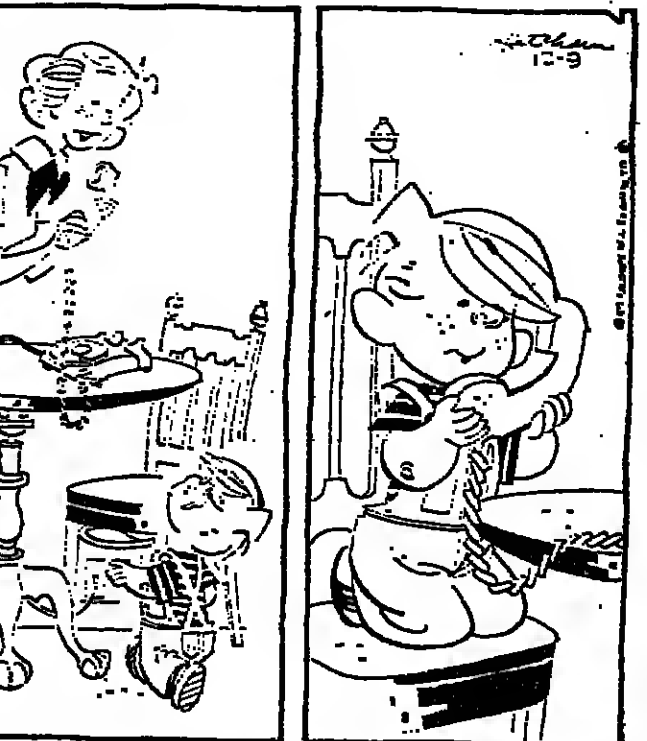
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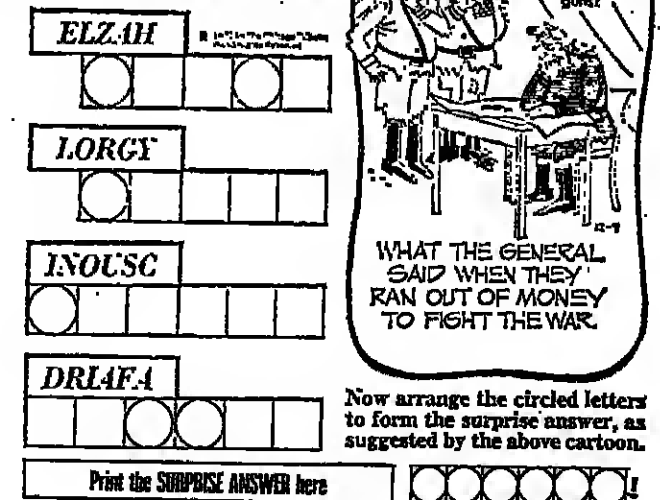
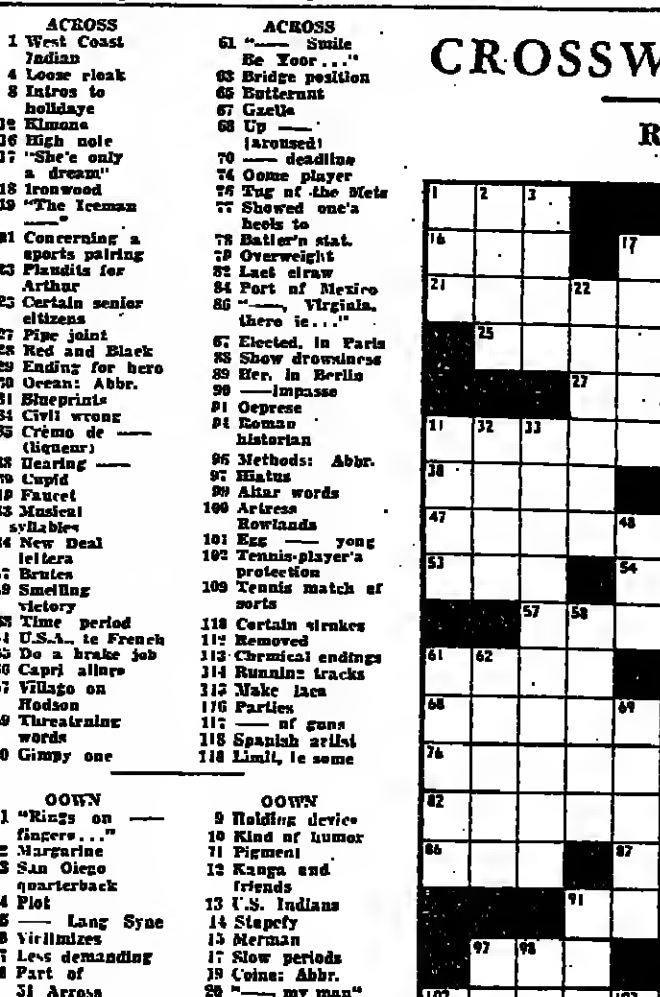


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BOOKS

NANCY

The Life of Lady Astor

By Christopher Sykes. Harper & Row. 544 pp. Illustrations: 510.

Reviewed by Peter Stansky

THE subject of this excellent biography illustrates the difference between prominence and importance. Prominence almost certainly will be remembered by her immense contemporary reputation. Whatever was all the fuss about?

Of course, on both sides of the Atlantic the Astors have always been paid a good deal of attention. Nancy, an Astor by marriage (to Waldorf Astor) was exceptional in the amount of it she attracted and enjoyed throughout her life. Item: one of the beautiful Langhorne sisters from Virginia, the elder of whom married the illustrious Charles Dana Gibson and became the original Gibson girl--Nancy herself was depicted in a dashing if slightly empty portrait by John Singer Sargent in 1908, two years after her marriage to Astor. Item: mistress of Cliveden, that famous country house overlooking the Thames near Maidenhead. Item: the first woman to take a seat in the House of Commons. Item: a humorist (more clown than wit) who exchanged badinage with everybody who mattered in English political life, and who, despite her somewhat philistine nature, was a friend of such literary figures as Belloc, Shaw and T.S. Lawrence. But how do these items add up?

One is grateful to Christopher Sykes for his authoritative and entertaining biography. Yet the sad truth is that Lady Astor--however audible, visible and risible--was not a figure to be taken too seriously in the political world where she performed for three decades. With the light of the personality extinguished, little else survives.

Christopher Sykes is an accomplished biographer. Once he gets over the hurdle of the American years, where he does not seem really comfortable, all goes smoothly. He handles the tale of Nancy's first marriage to the Bostonian Robert Shaw well, and he deals compassionately and truthfully with the wasted life of the son of that unhappy marriage. But he is much more at ease after Nancy came over to England in 1908 to distract herself after her divorce--and fell in love with Lord Revelstoke, an aristocratic banker of the Barings family. Revelstoke wanted to marry her. But she felt, despite all his protestations to the contrary, that he was patronizing her, and the courtship ended.

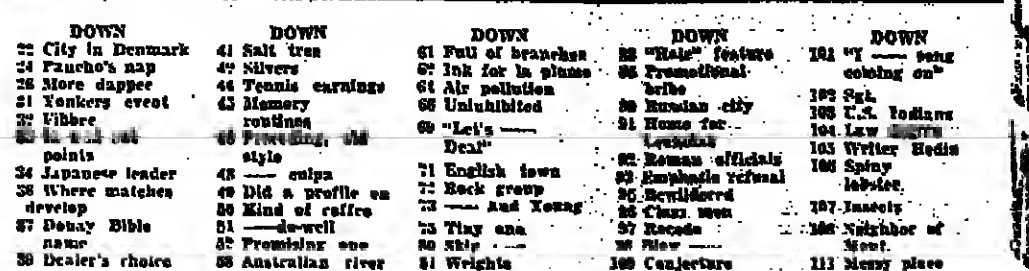
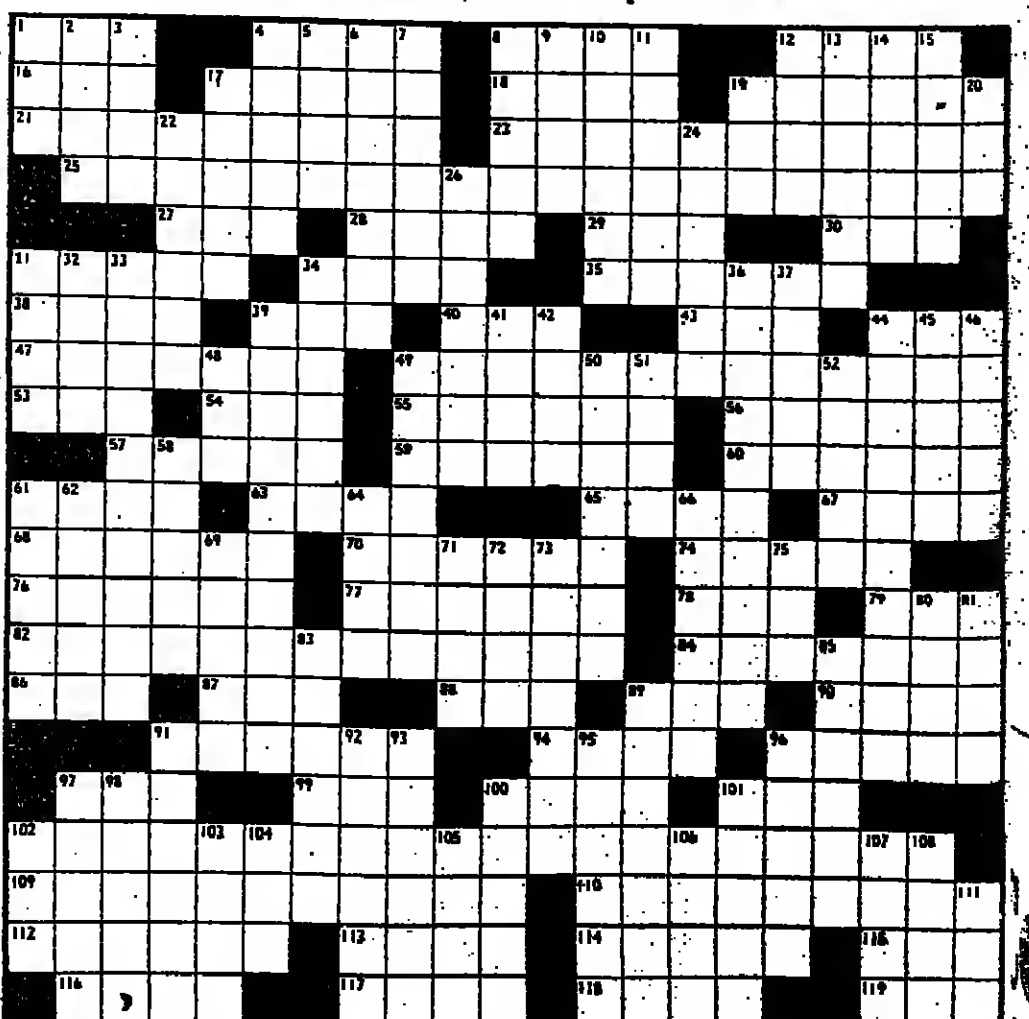
Perhaps the charming manner that became so characteristic of her was a strategy she adopted as a way of dealing with the English, with whom she didn't feel entirely secure. As she wrote in another context, "the trouble with so many English people is they cannot, however hard they try, be quite natural with other people. It is difficult for them not to be just a little patronizing." Waldorf Astor was an ideal solution--an American who had become an Englishman, and would use the vast Astor American wealth to live a worthy life of service in his father's adopted country.

He was a minor figure in the political landscape, a Tory with social concern, ultimately the owner of The Observer, one of the "posh" Sunday papers "every-ooo" reads. His brother, John

Peter Stansky teaches history at Stanford and is the co-author with William Abrahams, "Journey to the Frontiers in the just-published 'The Unknown Orwell'." © The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

RACKET-BUSTING--By A. J. Santora



First World Cup Race

Gros of Italy Wins
The Giant Slalom

By Bernard Kirsch

DISERE, France, Dec. 8 — A young Italian skier, major problem has been arms rather than broken day won the first World Cup he has ever entered.

wks, Paced
Maravich,
n in NBA

AGO, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Pete scored six points in the 10 minutes to send the 10 overtime, then added 10 in the extra five to total 39 for the game of the Atlanta Hawks to triumph over the Chicago Bulls in a National Basketball Association game.

Bulls led throughout the game but Atlanta came back with 0:53 left in regulation and again with 0:18 left to tie the score at 117, 108.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	20	3	.869
Philadelphia	18	5	.781
New York	16	7	.692
Washington	15	8	.652
Brooklyn	14	9	.609
Pittsburgh	13	10	.565
Charlotte	12	11	.521
Atlanta	11	12	.476
Memphis	10	13	.435
San Antonio	9	14	.391
Portland	8	15	.348
Golden State	7	16	.304
Phoenix	6	17	.261
Los Angeles	5	18	.217
San Diego	4	19	.174
Utah	3	20	.130
Denver	2	21	.087
San Jose	1	22	.043

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	18	5	.781
St. Louis	16	7	.692
Indianapolis	15	8	.652
Cleveland	14	9	.609
Philadelphia	13	10	.565
Washington	12	11	.521
Brooklyn	11	12	.476
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
Charlotte	9	14	.391
Atlanta	8	15	.348
Memphis	7	16	.304
San Antonio	6	17	.261
Portland	5	18	.217
Golden State	4	19	.174
Phoenix	3	20	.130
Los Angeles	2	21	.087
San Diego	1	22	.043

ABA Results

Thursday's Games			
102 (Simpson) 22, Beck 18.			
101 (Miller) 18, Moore 8.			
100 (Erving) 41, Zelinski 20.			
99 (Gardner) 31, Daniels 24.			

ver First on All-American Football Team

YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Over of Nebraska, winner Outland Trophy as the line player in the nation's top vote-getter in 2 United Press International All-American college football.

He is a 6-foot-1 234-pound guard from Jersey City, received 216 of a possible 250 votes from sportswriters and others and was one of 10 players named to America's squad.

After Cornhuskers selected side receiver Johnny Rodgers and defensive end Willie Anderson, it was the second year that Rodgers and Harper were selected to the All-American team.

His selection was unique in the 5-foot-9 175-pound receiver earned enough votes as side receiver and running back to make the squad at either position.

Since he got more votes as a wide receiver, he was named to that position.

Nebraska, which beat No. 1 for the Big Eight title, ranked No. 2 in the

final UPI ratings, placed running back Greg Pruitt and center Tom Brannan to the offensive team and Southern California, the nation's top-ranked team, placed tight end Charles Young and tackle Pete Adams on the offensive squad.

Purdue was represented by running back Ollis Armstrong and defensive tackle Dave Butz while Tennessee had linebacker Jamie Rotella and defensive back Conrad Graham on the team.

The offensive team was rounded out by tackle Jerry Sizemore of Texas, guards John Hannah of Alabama and Ron Rusk of North Carolina, quarterback Bert Jones of Louisiana State and running back Woody Green of Arizona State.

Others named to the defensive squad were end Bruce Bannan of Penn State, tackle Greg Marx of Notre Dame, linebacker Randy Gradishar of Ohio State and defensive backs Brad Van Pelt of Michigan State, Cullen Bryant of Michigan and Randy Logan of Michigan.

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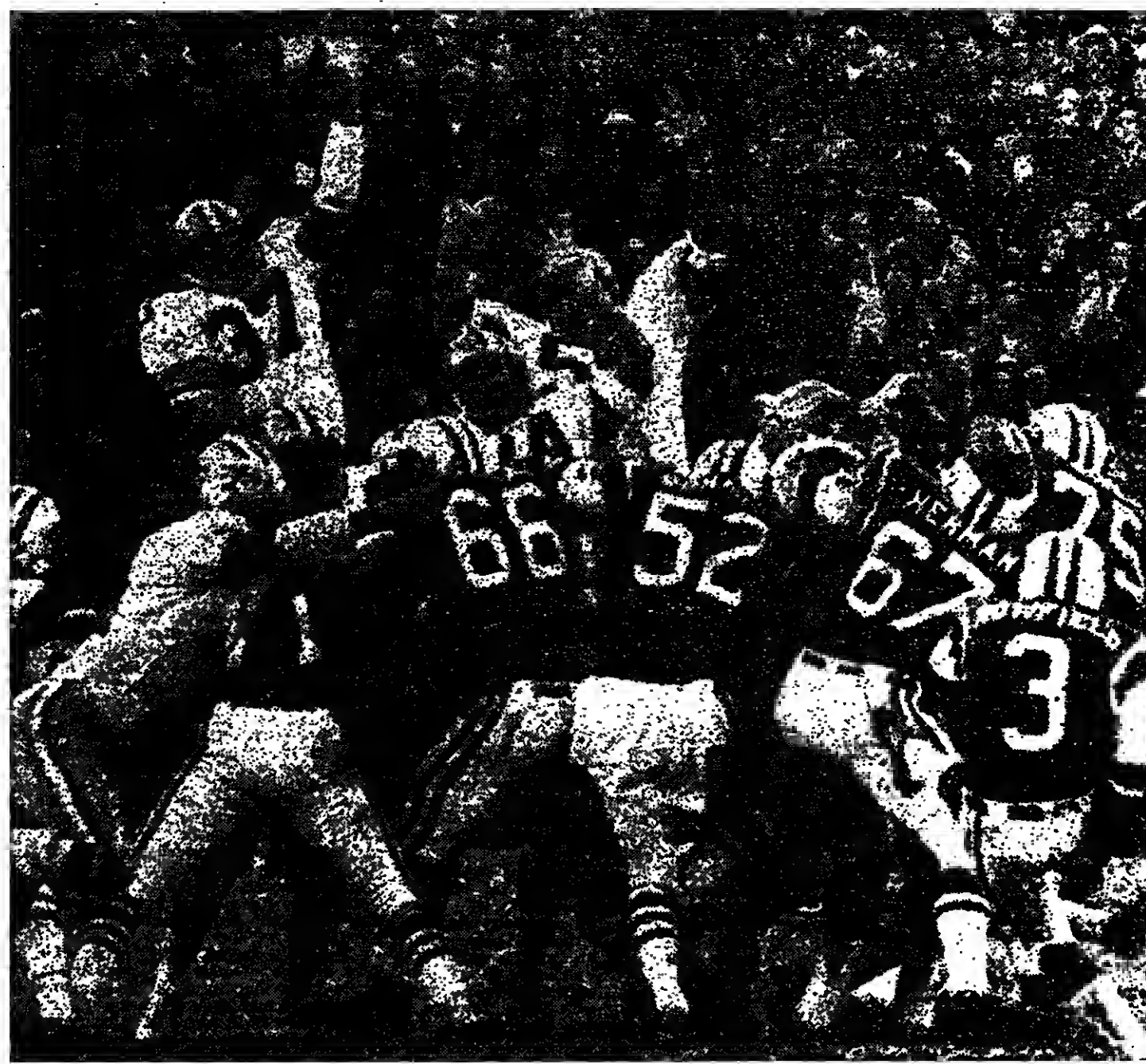
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THE KICK IS UP—The kick is good. As both lines strain in the New York Jets-New Orleans Saints game, Bobby Howfield, right, kicks his sixth field goal, from 42 yards out, to give the Jets victory, 18-17. No time was left.

Outlook and Odds as NFL Action Spreads Over 3 Days

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The outlook and odds for games in the National Football League tomorrow, Sunday and Monday night:

SATURDAY

National Conference
WASHINGTON (11-1-0) at DALLAS (9-3-0)—The Redskins will start Bill Kinler but probably play Bob Brunet in place of Larry Brown. This game means nothing to them but a lot to the Cowboys, who need to build confidence for the playoffs. Craig Morton will remain the quarterback. Larry Cole is back on the defensive line replacing the injured Tody Smith. Betting choice: Dallas by 7 1/2.

American Conference
CLEVELAND (8-4-0) at CINCINNATI (7-5-0)—They may not be strong teams but both are strong playoff contenders. The Bengals have lost their line tight end, Bob Trumpy, for the season. Expect tight, dull football as each waits for the other's mistakes. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 3 1/2.

SUNDAY

National Conference
GREEN BAY (8-4-0) at MINNESOTA (7-5-0)—The Vikings lack effective running backs but the Sooners placed tight end Al Chandler, offensive guard Ken Jones, middle guard Lucious Selmon and defensive tackle Derland Moore on the second team.

Southern California placed sophomore Anthony Davis, a running back, and Richard Wood, a linebacker, on the second team; Ohio State was represented by offensive tackle John Hicks and defensive tackle George Hansen. Colorado placed running back Charlie Davis and linebacker Bud Magnum and Florida State was represented by wide receiver Barry Smith and quarterback Gary Buff.

Others named to the second team offense were tackle Paul Seymour of Michigan, guard Bill Singletary of Temple, center Jim Krapf of Alabama and running back Howard Stevens of Louisville.

The second team defense was completed by ends Roger Gore of Baylor and Tab Bennett of Illinois and defensive backs Jackie Wallace of Arizona, Bob Popelka of Southern Methodist, Joe Blahak of Nebraska and Calvin Jones of Washington.

have the passer. It's vice-versa for the Packers. John Gilliam has caught 42 of Fran Tarkenton's passes for 22 yards per catch and six touchdowns. John Brockington and Mac Lane have run 1,546 yards for Green Bay. Betting choice: Minnesota by 7.

ATLANTA (7-5-0) at SAN FRANCISCO (6-5-1)—The 49ers crushed the Falcons, who made a lot of mistakes, 49-14, six games back. The Falcons, never before in first place this late, seem to fumble and crumble in key games. After this one the 49ers play Minnesota. Betting choice: San Francisco by 6.

LOS ANGELES (6-5-1) at ST. LOUIS (2-9-1)—Coach Tom Prothro says the Rams will open up their passing game because Roman Gabriel's arm is stronger. The Cardinals are finishing their poorest season since 1969. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 10 1/2.

CHICAGO (3-8-1) at PHILADELPHIA (2-9-1)—The Eagles' defense was tough against Washington last week. The Bears were easy for Minnesota. The Eagles have scored an average of 9 points a game, the Bears 12. Betting choice: Chicago by 5.

PITTSBURGH (8-3-0) at HOUSTON (1-11-0)—Terry Bradshaw, the Steeler quarterback, says candidly that he hopes he can catch up to the team's other abilities. He is right and if he can add a deep passing threat, this team will be a Super Bowl candidate. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 14.

BAITMORE (5-7-0) at KANSAS CITY (6-6-0)—The Colts have won three in a row and Lydell Mitchell, the rookie running back, looks good. The Chiefs' fans want to know when the rebuilding program begins. Betting choice: Kansas City by 10.

SAN DIEGO (4-7-1) at DENVER (3-9-0)—Mike Garrett has gained 987 yards for the Chargers and Ed Edwards 588. But it might be too cold for them.

Walton Leads NHL Bruins To 5-0 Victory Over Blues

BOSTON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Mike Walton scored two goals and assisted on a third last night while Eddie Johnston registered his second shutout of the year as the Boston Bruins routed the St. Louis Blues, 5-0, in a rough National Hockey League game.

Referee Bryan Lewis handed out 78 minutes in penalties to the two teams, including a game misconduct to Bob McCord of St. Louis for being the third man in a fight.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Montreal	18	4	2
Boston	16	7	3
N.Y. Rangers	15	8	3
Buffalo	13	8	3
Detroit	11	12	3
Toronto	9	13	3
Vancouver	8	17	3
N.Y. Islanders	3	19	3

WEST DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Chicago	15	8	2
Minnesota	14	9	3
Pittsburgh	13	11	3
Philadelphia	12	11	3
Los Angeles	12	14	3
Atlanta	11	12	3
St. Louis	9	15	3
California	4	18	3

Thursday's Results
Buffalo 6 (Meadow) 2, Robert 3, Ramsey, Harris, Detroit 1 (20-0-0).
Atlanta 5 (Conner) 2, McCreary, Hicks, Flanagan, Vancouver 3 (Franklin, Brady).
Philadelphia 4 (Clark, Platt 2, MacLain, Donohue, Bladen) Minnesota 2 (Francis, Jean-Paul Parizeau).
Boston 5 (Cushman, Walton 2, Marcotte, Esposito) St. Louis 0.

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Brigham Young Upsets
Michigan in Basketball

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Michigan has become the latest team to get "kicked."

The Wolverines, ranked 13th in the country, took on Brigham Young in the first college basketball game ever played at New York's Nassau Coliseum last night and came away in awe of Kresimir Cosic, the 6-foot-11-inch Yugoslav.

He put on a one-man show as he led Brigham Young to an 83-77 upset victory. Playing before a disappointing house of 4,487, Cosic scored 27 points, including a pair of tie-breaking

£250,000 Offer
Made for Best
By British Club

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Bournemouth, an English third-division soccer club, bid £250,000 for George Best today and offered him a highly paid job outside football.

The bid was made first by phone and then in writing to Manchester United, which put the playboy star up for sale this week after he missed training and went off to the bright lights of London.

It seemed to be an incredible bid by Bournemouth, which has never played in a higher sphere of soccer than the third division and which draws average crowds of 11,000. The British record transfer fee is £225,000 paid by Derby County to Leicester for David Nish this year.

Harold Walker, the wealthy head of the Bournemouth club, wants Best to help promote an entertainment center in which he has interests. For this Best would be paid £200 a week in addition to £150 as a player, a club spokesman said.

Interest in U.S.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The North American Soccer League is mulling over the idea of bringing Best to the United States, a league official said today. The expected cost—\$300,000 for the player and \$10,000 expenses—would be borne by all clubs under the proposal.

French Soccer Resumes
PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—French first and second-division soccer will resume fully on Sunday after a players' strike last week canceled most league championship matches.

College Basketball
Thursday's Results
CCNY 71, Pace 67.
Delaware 97, Penn 62.
Illinois 78, Stanford 75.
St. Mary's (Cal.) 81, Seton Hall 78.
Harvard 122, Springfield 90.
Columbia 80, Wake Forest 73.
Princeton 51, Rutgers 47.
Brigham Young 82, Michigan 77.
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Art Buchwald

On Searching Luggage

WASHINGTON—Most of the airlines are now carrying on luggage in order to thwart hijackings. This is a very commendable practice, but it leads to some embarrassing situations.

In the past you never had to give much thought to what you packed in your suitcase. But now that strangers can plore through your personal effects, you have to change your whole style of traveling.

Some people don't care what an airline employee or federal marshal thinks when he pokes open your luggage. But I'm not one of them. I get nervous as soon as my flight is announced.

For one thing, I get terribly embarrassed about anyone seeing dirty laundry in my bag. I'll stay over at a hotel an extra day and have my laundry done just so I won't be humiliated at the check-in gate.

While this takes up a lot of extra time, several federal marshals have complimented me on the neatness of my underwear.

I spend a lot of time thinking

about what books to carry in my bag. In the past, before the new anti-hijacking rules went into effect, I would always buy a Mickey Spillane paperback with a sexy cover at the airport. And I was never without a copy of Playboy.

But now I have to think about what books and magazines the marshals would approve of.

I live in deathly fear that some federal marshal is going to find a copy of "Candy" in my personal effects and yell out, "Hey, Harry, we got a peyvert on this flight!"

So now I limit all the reading matter in my baggage to the Speeches of George Romney and old copies of the Reader's Digest. I am even nervous about my toilet articles, particularly if a woman is inspecting my baggage. I never know if I'm using the right deodorant or carrying the right after-shave lotion.

Recently I offered a lady marshal who looked like Arlene Francis an aniseed tablet and she scornfully produced one of her own which was half as large but contained twice the number of ingredients.

It's amazing how innocent people feel guilty when someone goes through their luggage. This is particularly true of women who have to open up their handbags. It takes my wife two hours to get her handbag just right when she's going on an airplane trip. Then afterwards she's never sure if it contained the right things.

If I have any objection to being searched at the airport, it is the impersonal way it's being done.

Usually the marshals search your bag and then wave you through. I think it would add much more zest and fun to it if they would each carry a piece of chalk and grade you on the outside of your bag on your packing. Those who got "A" would be given the first choice of seats. Those received an "F" would have to repack and take the next plane.

It really galls me when I spend so much time on my hand luggage, to get the same treatment as someone who just threw his dirty clothes into the bag as if he didn't give a damn.

MARY BLUME

Greer Garson as Mrs. Miniver, in the 1942 movie of the same name, co-starring Walter Pidgeon. The children are Christopher Severn and Clare Sandars.

Mrs. Miniver Is Back

Mrs. Miniver looked towards the window. The dark sky had already paled a little in its frame of cherry-pink clouds. Eternity framed in domesticity. Never mind. One had to frame it in something, to see it all. Jan Struther, "Mrs. Miniver."

PARIS.—During the '30s, a writer of neat prose, witty poetry and hymns named Jan Struther was called into the office of Peter Fleming, then editor of The Times of London. "The trouble with the articles on the Court Page is that they are all about woodpeckers," Fleming gravely informed Miss Struther, inviting her to prepare a new daily column for the Court Page's top right corner. It was to be about "an ordinary sort of woman, something like yourself," he added in that helpful, precise way editors have. Jan Struther went to work, and Mrs. Miniver was born. In 1940, a collection of the daily Times columns appeared in book form and was a surprise seller in the United States where later MGM made "Mrs. Miniver" into a staunch and uplifting film starring Greer Garson. The book, says Jan Struther's son, writer J.A. Maxtone Graham, "introduced Americans to ordinary British people who were neither dukes nor cockney dustmen." In fact, says Mr. Maxtone Graham, President Franklin D. Roosevelt told Jan Struther that her book had considerably hastened America's entry into the war.

Period Piece

Now "Mrs. Miniver" is back, republished by a house (Gythway Press in Bath, England) that specializes in reprints, and her reappearance has even won a comment from The Times, though not on the Court Page. The book is very much a period piece now, a reflection—despite slight mentions of gas-mask fittings, first-aid courses, and burning the east-house into a dormitory for refugee children—of a peaceful, sunny and privileged age.

The short pieces of the Minivers' daily life: "The New Car," "Guy Fawkes Day," "The Twelfth of August" are some of the headings. What a warm and cozy and happy life it was, with amiable servants, a country house called Starlings and



A London house and garden in a tranquil little backwater called King's Road, Chelsea.

Mrs. Miniver herself is tolerant, humorous, genteel and wise. Her first name is, of course, Caroline. She is thoroughly nice, with the sharp eye for sensitive detail that makes the English such fine lyric poets and, at the other end of the scale, such good writers for women's magazines: "She enjoyed bare trees, tiny pastures, breath made visible by frost, the smell of dead leaves and the intricate detail of winter hedges," a piece called "The Eve of the Snow" recalls.

Her world is the world of the time-hallowed tangerine in the toe of the Christmas stocking, the thrush in a tree at Eaton Square, Scotland every summer, grouse-butts, day nurseries, house-parlors, drawing rooms, bonfires and children's faces like pink daisies.

Jan Struther's Graham remembers as a young boy walking with his mother along the Embankment while she struggled to find a name for her character. "She wanted a name that wasn't a name," he says. It was Coronation time and peers were getting out their miniver stoles and... Eureka! "I remember her saying 'I've got it! I've got it!'"

Much of the Minivers' life was based on the Maxtone Grahams' life, though it was summer in fiction. Glen Miniver was an architect, Maxtone Graham was, less glamorously, an insurance broker and their marriage was less happy than the Minivers'.

In 1939, when war broke out, Jan Struther took her two younger children to the United States, where she spent the rest of her life. She lived in New York,

on Central Park South when she had money, on West 60th Street when she didn't, says Jamie Maxtone Graham, who is the eldest of her three children. After the war she married a Viennese refugee 13 years younger than she, and she died in New York, aged 52, in 1963.

She was, says her eldest son, the sort of woman who to her distaste was always described as petite, subject to gloom and to periods of elation during which she would learn to play the recorder or the theorbo, study Esperanto or Gaelic, teach herself to paper walls or veneer furniture, and hunt plants in Macedonia or the Outer Hebrides. "She was ravishingly pretty," he writes in his preface to the reprint of "Mrs. Miniver," "and man seemed to fall in love with her about once a month throughout her life."

After the enormous success of the film "Mrs. Miniver" (which in fact had little to do with the book), Jamie Maxtone Graham says that MGM planned a "Return of Mrs. Miniver" in which the heroine was to die under a bomb. Jan Struther had wisely sold off her rights to "Mrs. Miniver" but, recovering quickly, she sued MGM for depriving her of future income by killing off her heroine, and happily collected \$15,000.

Growing up as the prototype of Mrs. Miniver was, not especially embarrassing, Jamie Maxtone Graham says. "I wasn't much aware of it though I remember when my father was taken prisoner of war I was advised never to mention Mrs. Miniver so the enemy wouldn't know he was married to the famous Allied propagandist." "It really seems most unlikely now," he said.

PEOPLE: A Winner Squawks Over Raffle Prize

FOR THE BIRDS: John Levermore, 35, offered himself as a prize in a fund-raising raffle in Hatfield, England, hoping that he would be won by a "beautiful bird."

A parrot named George won him.

Levermore, who according to UPI, is tall, dark and handsome, had promised to spend 13 hours with his winner and do "practically anything" to raise money for his drama club.

A 40-year-old housewife had bought the winning ticket on behalf of her parrot, George. She asked Levermore, a professor of English, to teach her parrot to talk.

Said Levermore: "I never thought I would get the bird so liberally."

Said his wife Joyce: "It serves him right. I had my worries that he might be won by a gorgeous blonde."

Said the parrot: "Avk."

THE PRESIDENT'S PANTS: Richard M. Nixon has blue slacks and maroon socks—but purple, flared slacks?

The White House isn't saying. Asked about reports that the chief executive has been seen strutting about in flared, purple pants, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler replied: "Flared is a bit of an exaggeration."

Were they purple? Ziegler avoided a direct answer, saying only that the Nixon wardrobe includes blue slacks and maroon slacks.

The President "is a regular guy," Ziegler said. "He wears sport clothes."

TASTY ART: An exhibit at New York Museum of Contemporary Crafts proved that one can have one's art and eat it, too.

About 300 persons with an appetite for art first gazed and then feasted on an 8-by-12-foot landscape created by Antonio Miraldis of Barcelona and Dorotea Sch of Paris.

The landscape, which Miraldis said "transforms the everyday reality of food into the material of art and symbol," was composed of rivers of cookies and a three-foot mountain of chocolate.

It was offered along with wine, dyed in four hues, on the opening night of a museum exhibit called "Objects Regarding Food."

"A very tasteful exhibit, with

one glaring drawback," a 1 said. "After eating and dri this delicious art, everybody has green, red or blue mouth."

KINDLY THIEF: In Gar, chana, an armed man held Richard Paskase. He found: his victim's wallet.

He handed back the wallet money, saying: "Oh, never you keep it."

RATTLED THIEF: In St. stein, Germany, a house heard a familiar clink-clank, out of her house and chased caught a man riding her wheel bicycle, which had stolen some time earlier.

Police answered her call help and arrested the rider. Verifying that the bike's number was the one the husband had listed for her stolen bike.

THE UNPAIDABLE BRIT: In busy Oxford Street, London, nobody paid much attention to a girl model wearing an American-made anti-mugging device: a loud noise like a siren.

A passerby was quoted in newspaper as commenting: "British have always been try to mink our own business."

HUNGER: Dale Anderson, a student from Alameda, Cal, sat down in a restaurant, Florida, Illinois, and consumed bottles of champagne, two skin cocktails, two road-beef din and an order of roast turkey on a steak dinner.

Then he could not pay the \$51.50.

Even though he had eaten evidence, he was sentenced to days in jail when convicted of defrauding an innkeeper.

Anderson explained that he been "cold, broke and hungry" his way to school in Florida.

LOVE: In Douglas on the Main, Grace McDonald, 33, married a 21-year-old gully, I want for this whole man to be cleared up."

She was answering a big charge in court, where it reported that she had four h bands simultaneously. She legally married John McDon in Scotland in 1955, had 1 children and then left him. I subsequently married three n on the Isle of Man, having to children by husband No. 2, prosecution said.

U.S. Businessman Opens Art Show In Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum Corp., which is seeking to pegotiate a multi-billion dollar liquefied natural gas deal with the Soviet Union, today opened an exhibition of some paintings from his collection at the Pushkin Museum.

The works on display include the "Portrait of Antonia Sarate" by Goya. Mr. Hammer presented the painting several weeks ago to the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, where his collection has already been displayed. Among those attending today's opening ceremony was Culture Minister Ekaterina Artseva and U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

COLLECTOR seeks works (any period) by Antoine Watteau (1684-1769). Box 31,611, Herald, Paris.

ACTORS: Wanted for repertory company. Brussels, send resume & photo to: Box 10,141, Herald, Paris.

SPEND XMAS and New Year's dinner with orchestra entertainment. 1. dance all night. 2. 120-180. 3. 120-180. 4. 120-180. 5. 120-180. 6. 120-180. 7. 120-180. 8. 120-180. 9. 120-180. 10. 120-180. 11. 120-180. 12. 120-180. 13. 120-180. 14. 120-180. 15. 120-180. 16. 120-180. 17. 120-180. 18. 120-180. 19. 120-180. 20. 120-180. 21. 120-180. 22. 120-180. 23. 120-180. 24. 120-180. 25. 120-180. 26. 120-180. 27. 120-180. 28. 120-180. 29. 120-180. 30. 120-180. 31. 120-180. 32. 120-180. 33. 120-180. 34. 120-180. 35. 120-180. 36. 120-180. 37. 120-180. 38. 120-180. 39. 120-180. 40. 120-180. 41. 120-180. 42. 120-180. 43. 120-180. 44. 120-180. 45. 120-180. 46. 120-180. 47. 120-180. 48. 120-180. 49. 120-180. 50. 120-180. 51. 120-180. 52. 120-180. 53. 120-180. 54. 120-180. 55. 120-180. 56. 120-180. 57. 120-180. 58. 120-180. 59. 120-180. 60. 120-180. 61. 120-180. 62. 120-180. 63. 120-180. 64. 120-180. 65. 120-180. 66. 120-180. 67. 120-180. 68. 120-180. 69. 120-180. 70. 120-180. 71. 120-180. 72. 120-180. 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